

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 723.—VOL. XXVI.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

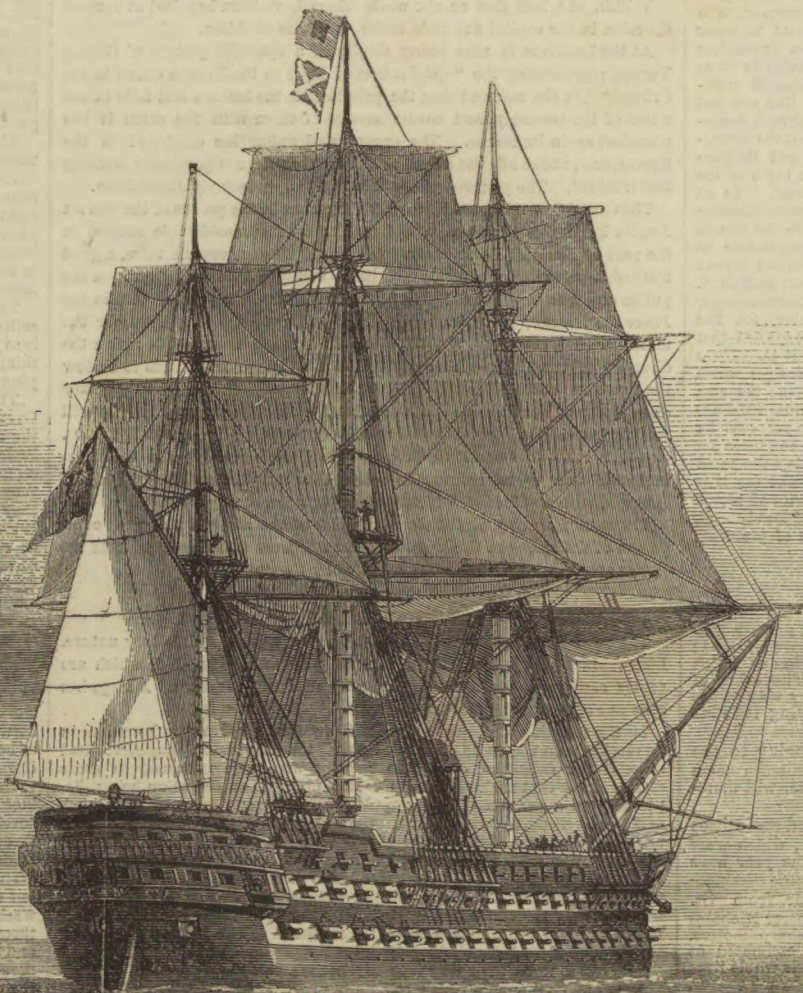
THE hostile attitude assumed by Austria has produced its effect upon the Czar, with a rapidity that was wholly unexpected. When Prince Gortschakoff declared at the Conference of Vienna that he had no instructions to accept the interpretation of the "Four Points" which Austria, Great Britain, and France had unanimously determined to insist upon and abide by, a delay of fourteen days was granted to him to communicate with St. Petersburg. If at the end of that period—which would have elapsed to-morrow (the 14th of January)—the Czar had accepted the points, but rejected the interpretation, the Austrian Government would have united itself with France and Great Britain in offensive and defensive alliance. The war would immediately have assumed larger and more formidable proportions, and involved the whole of Europe. But the Czar has not felt disposed to incur so heavy a responsibility. The identical propositions which he rejected with contempt a few months ago, as inconsistent with his dignity, and as only fit to be proffered to a defeated and exhausted Power, he has now expressed his readiness to accept. In less than eight days, instead of the fourteen allowed him, his Plenipotentiary at Vienna has been instructed to negotiate a peace on the minimum proposed by the Allies; and negotiations will be forthwith resumed, if they have not already commenced. The representative of only one of the Great Powers of Europe will be absent from the Conference. Though Prussia may, at the last moment, wish to share in the deliberations, her opinion will neither be asked, nor listened to if proffered. She is self-exiled from the councils of the world, and has, with her own hand, sealed her doom of degradation.

The perfidy and treachery of the Czar have been so often exhibited during the progress of the unhappy war which his ambition has forced upon Europe—and in no instance more notably than in the proclamation which he has recently issued to his subjects—that a very natural doubt is felt in many quarters whether his expressed willingness to accede to terms of peace is to be depended upon. Without giving him any undue credit for sincerity, or placing any reliance upon his sense of duty, the world may, at all events, give him the credit of sagacity. It is so obviously his wisest and safest policy to yield to the pressure of events which he can no longer hope to control, that his sincerity seems more probable than the reverse. To yield to the remonstrances of Europe before a signal and otherwise inevitable defeat is a course of conduct to be expected of a Potentate not wholly blinded and maddened by ambition and wrong-doing. If the Czar be still a sane man, as we believe, he cannot fail to see that his submission at the present moment would entail upon him fewer sacrifices, and be accompanied by a smaller loss of dignity and honour, not only in the eyes of Europe, but in those of his own people, than submission consequent upon the attacks of Austria, or the capture and destruction of Sebastopol by the Allies, and on the threatened reconstruction of the kingdom of Poland. Submission at the present time, and on the terms proposed, would leave him a character for wisdom as well as magnanimity which he might hereafter turn to account; while submission after defeat, and on terms dictated at the cannon's mouth, would, in contemporary opinion, and in the page of history, give him no title to either quality. Magnanimity should sacrifice pride, if it could spare the effusion of innocent blood; and where would be the magnanimity of a struggle

as sanguinary as it would be hopeless? Wisdom—even that lower quality of it designated as "worldly" wisdom—would extricate itself from an untenable position at the least possible loss; and where would be the wisdom of yielding all with discomfiture and ignominy, rather than yield a portion without a crushing defeat, and with comparative security and honour?

For these, among many other, reasons we think the Czar is in earnest in authorising Prince Gortschakoff to negotiate a peace on the basis of the four famous propositions of the Vienna Conference. Popular as the war is among the British and French people, wicked as the Czar has shown himself to be, highly as he may deserve punishment, and righteous as may be the cause in which France and Great Britain are allied, war is too frightful a calamity to be persisted in a moment longer than it is necessary. Lord Aberdeen, whose fame is already emerging from the dark clouds which for a time threatened to obscure it, declared that war under such circumstances was a crime. The wise and the good, as well as the brave, are of this opinion; and, however the factious or the ignorant may clamour, this country, and France also, as well as Germany and every part of Europe, will hail with sincere satisfaction the re-establishment of peace.

But if the Czar be insincere? If he be seeking to gain time, and to sow disunion among the Allies? Even in such a case no evil can accrue. He will not succeed in his attempt. Austria is no less determined than England and France to fight out the quarrel to any or every extremity, if it be not possible to secure a lasting and an honourable peace on any other condition than "war to the knife." The antecedents of the Czar are such that no one would trust his readiness to make peace, if the negotiation of the



H.M.S. WAR-SHIP "THE ST. JEAN D'ACRES" LEAVING CORK FOR THE CRIMEA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



preliminaries were to put an end to the operations of the war. The Allies know their duty too well to accede to such a proposition if it were made, and are too clear-sighted to fall into any pitfall of the kind, if the cunning of the Czar should have induced him to dig it for them. Whatever may be the character of the events that take place at Vienna, the war will not slacken in consequence of the renewal of negotiations. If we read aright the feeling of the British and French Governments, and the feeling, at the same time, of the British and French people, the siege of Sebastopol will be pressed, if possible, with even greater vigour than before, so as to confirm the Czar in those good intentions of which his fear, and not his sense of justice, has been the parent. It is wholesome dread that has brought him to abate his high pretensions. The Czar finds the "knout" his most effective instrument of government. Europe will take a lesson from the Muscovite book, and coerce the Monarch whom it cannot control by appeals to his conscience. Should there be many delays at Vienna, Sebastopol we hope and believe will fall in the interval, and help to expedite the solid peace which Europe expects.

#### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT CORK FOR THE CRIMEA.

The embarkation of reinforcements for the seat of war continues; and the illustration upon the preceding page shows one of these spirited scenes of departure, at Cork, on Thursday week. In the afternoon, the *St. Jean d'Acre*, 600-horse power, Capt. the Hon. H. Keppel, arrived at Queenstown, having sailed from Plymouth in less than twenty-one hours. She had already two general officers on board; and carried besides a number of horses and a large quantity of stores.

Intelligence of her arrival was transmitted at 3h. 30m. p.m. to Mr. Donegan, River Steamers' Secretary, and at five o'clock the *Prince* steamer started, having in that short space of time taken on board the entire baggage and guard of the various drafts, which on arrival at Queenstown was embarked on board the *St. Jean d'Acre*. The drafts went down numbered 640 men, of the following regiments:—

- 51 of the 63rd, with Lieutenants Hunt and Hand.
- 51 of the 30th, with Captain Robertson, and Lieutenant Hill.
- 97 of the 33rd, with Captain Ellis, Lieutenant Wallis, and Ensign Ellis.
- 109 of the 41st, Captain Bertram, Lieut. Lambert, and Lieut. Nowlan.
- 67 of the 47th, Captain Elgee.
- 123 of the 17th, Captain Colthurst, Lieut. Thompson, Ensigns Travis and Disbrowe.
- 17 of the 50th—no officers.
- 45 of the 68th—no officers.
- 39 of the 55th, Lieutenant Hannay.
- 67 of the 49th, Lieutenant Eustace.
- 9 of the 57th, Captain Brown, and Lieut. Ashwin.

The *St. Jean d'Acre* has on board Major-General Lord Rokeby and Major-General Barnard, both appointed to command divisions of the army in the Crimea. Such was the haste used in the embarkation, and so sudden was the arrival of the *St. Jean d'Acre*, that several officers who should have embarked in her were absent on a shooting excursion, and were unable to go on board with the drafts of their regiments.

The noble vessel, one of the finest and fleetest in the British Navy, left her anchorage at about half-past seven o'clock on Saturday morning; her top-gallant-masts were lowered; but she proceeded to sea in a spanking style. She had altogether 1700 men on board on leaving Cork harbour.

Our Sketch, by Mr. R. L. Stopford, represents the *St. Jean d'Acre* passing the Lighthouse.

#### PROPOSED CATHEDRAL AT LILLE.

An architectural competition of more than usual importance and interest has been announced in France—the construction of a new church of "monumental" character at Lille, to be dedicated as Notre Dame de la Treille et St. Pierre. This building is destined to serve hereafter as the Cathedral of that city, under the not-unlikely contingency of its being detached from the see of Arras and being made the seat of its own diocese. The projectors of this scheme have issued a prospectus, by which it appears that the building is to be from 100 to 110 metres (above 300 feet) in length, with one or two spires, and to cost, exclusive of decorations, 3,000,000 francs (£120,000). The style prescribed is the Gothic of the earlier portion of the thirteenth century, or what in England would be termed developed First Pointed. The competition is thrown open to the whole world—the architects of England and of Germany, who have made church building their peculiar study, being invited to enter into an honourable rivalry with those of France itself;—a proceeding creditable to those who have offered the invitation, and creditable to those who will accept it. Several of our most distinguished ecclesiastical architects are, we understand, thinking of entering into the arena. The size and importance of the city of Lille, and its proximity to England (lying as it does—since the organisation of the great Continental railway system—at the divergence of the high roads from our country to Paris on the one side, and Belgium and Germany on the other), render the erection of a church there of the proposed dimensions and character a work of no ordinary interest. To all lovers of mediæval architecture it must present itself as an unmistakable and tangible proof of the European triumph of the Pointed style for church purposes. Among the names of persons mentioned in the programme as connected with the undertaking we observe those of gentlemen known beyond their own respective countries for their cultivation of Mediæval art, such as M. le Père Martin, M. Didron, M. de Caumont, M. d'Anstaing, M. Reichensperger (the recently-elected Vice-President of the Second Prussian Chamber), &c. The 1st of Dec., 1855, is fixed as the date, previous to which it is expected that the designs (which are, of course, to be anonymous) shall be sent in. Three prizes of 6000*fr.*, 4000*fr.*, and 3000*fr.* are offered for the three designs which shall appear to the judges most worthy of honourable distinction; the sum to be included (in case of the adoption of any of them for the actual building) in the architect's commission, which is to be at the rate of five per cent for the first 1,000,000 francs expended, four per cent for the second, and three per cent for the third; or an average of four per cent on the whole anticipated outlay of 3,000,000 francs. If the first prizeman shall be selected (as it is contemplated as the most probable result), an immediate advance of 10,000 francs is promised. Mr. Dolman, the well-known bookseller, of Bond-street, is named as the agent in England, to whom architects desirous of procuring copies of the prospectus are to apply.

**PAPIER-MACHE.**—This artistic trade in Birmingham is tolerably active. Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge have just completed for her Majesty an admirable specimen of art-manufacture of the above class. It consists of a beautiful screen in three folds, the ornamentation of which is very artistic in design as well as skilful in execution. The effect of the whole is very chaste and attractive, and worthy in every way of the eminent establishment which has had the honour of supplying it to the Royal household.

The Cape of Good Hope and Natal steamers belonging to the General Screw Steam Company have been ordered home, and the steam communication between Cape Town, Algoa Bay, and Natal, will therefore for the present be suspended.

The receipts of the theatres, balls, singing cafés, and curiosities of Paris, in the month of December last, were 1,225,750 *fr.*, which were 114,987 *fr.* more than in November. The total receipts of the year were 12,499,961 *fr.*

**A NEW RUSSIAN RIFLE CORPS.**—A private letter from St. Petersburg states that the Crown serfs have offered the Emperor Nicholas a contingent of 60,000 men, who are to be employed as sharpshooters. Among them are to be all the ermine-hunters, who are estimated at 20,000. These are said to be skilful marksmen, who pass their whole lives on the banks of the Ural or the Ob, in the chase of the fox, the beaver, and the ermine. It is known that this animal can only be aimed at from a considerable distance, and must be hit in the nose to avoid injuring the skin. The whole of these hunters (so the letter says) are to be immediately organised and sent to the Crimea. They are to be armed with the Minié rifle.

An innovation has been introduced into the army of the Two Sicilies, namely, that of a singing school. Thirty men from every regiment are to be instructed in singing religious hymns, in order that they may perform at processions and on other great occasions.

**PIRACY IN THE CHINA SEAS.**—Despatches from Rear-Admiral Stirling report the operations of the boats of the *Spartan*, under Lieutenant Palliser, in pursuit of pirates, which have resulted in the recovery of a French lady who had been seized by the pirates, and part of the cargo of a vessel they had plundered, as well as in the destruction of three forts mounting seventeen guns, the practical settlement of twenty piratical junks, without the loss of a single man. The Admiralty have promoted Lieutenant Palliser to the rank of Commander.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The announcement of the circumstances which seem to lead to a well-grounded hope that negotiations, tending to produce a solid and honourable peace, are about to be entered upon, has, as may be supposed, the happiest effect on the public mind here. The report, which was circulated about the Boulevards—the great centre of Paris—as early as Sunday night, was not generally spread till Tuesday morning, and was at all sides greeted with marks of the liveliest satisfaction; and the probability that matters will really terminate in the establishment of peace seems to be almost universally accredited.

Already has this prospect given a new impulse to affairs of all sorts, and the balls and receptions—public and private—which, frivolous as they may be in themselves, yet in such cases acquire an importance of no mean degree, as symptomatic of the state of the public mind, begin to assume an animation which they wanted. That of the Hôtel de Ville—the first of the season—to take place on the 20th, is expected to be particularly brilliant. The first official ball of the season was given by M. Billault on Saturday last.

The semi-official journals have dwelt much on a circumstance which did not seem to merit any very particular notice—the annual dinner of the Imperial family at the Prince Jérôme's, which an indisposition of the Emperor prevented his attending. The real significance of the air of importance given to this reunion is the fact of its being the occasion of a complete reconciliation between the Princess Mathilde and her father—a reconciliation which the Emperor has long desired, and which he has finally brought about. It appears certain that the Prince Napoléon returns almost immediately to France for the restoration of his health—a decision arrived at before the prospect of the negotiation of a peace was brought forward.

The New Year's custom of persons sending cards to all the members of their acquaintance has, this year, been marked in several instances by a singular innovation, the appearance of photographic portraits of the sender on the cards.

The French Government has manifested an act of tolerance and liberality, which is a favourable sign of the times, in giving an official mission to M. Frossard, Protestant pastor of Bagnères de Bigorre, to go to the East, to organise a service of almoners for such of the troops as profess the Reformed religion. This mission is of course in case of the continuance of the war) to occupy five months; and M. Frossard has already left France to commence his operations.

Various essays are being constantly made of new arms and projectiles for the necessities of the times. At Vincennes a newly-invented shell was, a short time ago, exhibited, but, bursting too soon it occasioned some slight accidents. It appears, however, to combine so many elements of success that a fresh experiment is to be tried with it. A celebrated artist, the first flower-painter in France, has made the discovery of a new projectile, which he has come from Lyon to Paris to submit for the approval of M. de Vaillant. The Minister and the Committee of Artillery have been much struck by the value of the invention, which, in addition to various other advantages, unites the extremely important one of enabling the shot to be directed, by night as well as by day, to any given spot with almost unerring precision. At St Chamans several hundred cannons are being constructed on the model of the Minié rifles, and are to carry twelve-pound shot. *Apropos* of this subject, there exists in the Institute of France, in one of the twelve autograph volumes left by Leonardo da Vinci, the description of a steam-cannon, drawn and designed under the name of Architonitruo: this bears the date of 1490, and Leonardo da Vinci declares that the invention is not his own but is borrowed from "The Book of Fires" of Archimedes: thus the ancients were evidently acquainted with steam as a motive agent.

One of the visitors to Paris on the occasion of the Great Exhibition is to be no less a personage than Queen Pomare—so at least the Bordeaux journals inform us.

Within the last five or six weeks there have been baptised at various churches in the capital five girls under the name of Alma.

At the Institute is now being displayed a splendid picture of Horace Vernet, representing the "Celebration of Mass in the French Camp in the Crimea." At the moment that the priest raises the *hostie* a ball falls in the midst of the assembly, and covers several of them with the earth it has ploughed up in its course. The energy and animation displayed in the figures, and, above all, the effects of light and shade, are peculiarly striking and truthful. The picture is to appear in the approaching Exhibition.

The Grand Opera has received a reinforcement in the person of the Senora Angèle Fortuni, a Spaniard, who has *débüté* with considerable success in the part of *Lucia di Lamermoor*. She has a most agreeable voice, a good method, a pretty face, and splendid hair: surely with such advantages the public ought to be satisfied! Neri Baraldi has made his appearance in the *Favorite*; France, it seems, is not in the vein of native singers, for the moment. Report states that M. Arsène Houssaye is about to resign the direction of the Théâtre Française, that the Emperor intends to bestow the functions of the office on a Senator or a Deputy, and that, as the salary of such a post would be not in accordance with the electoral law, he will receive, instead, *les frais de représentation*, amounting to 25,000*fr.* (£1000). Another rumour asserts that the office of Grand Aumônier is to be re-instituted, and to be bestowed on the Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges, with a palace and 60,000*fr.* salary.

The manufacturing of lint for the service of the army is the great occupation of the *salons* at this moment: the Empress and her attendants set the example, which is of course followed by the guests.

##### DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

The news from Spain lately has not been of a very satisfactory nature. Disturbances have taken place in various parts of the kingdom, which are partly ascribed to Carlist intrigue, partly to local grievances. Malaga has been one of the worst places apparently.

In the morning of the 28th ult. the Governor caused a proclamation to be stuck up on the walls, announcing that the examining magistrate had ordered the detention of certain persons who were concerned in some disturbances that took place on the 15th ult. This detention being displeasing to a portion of the population, numerous groups assembled, and proceeded to tear down the placards. The alcalde thereupon assembled the municipality, and at their head went to the Governor to ask him to use influence to have the parties in question released. The Governor, after some hesitation, consented to do what they required, and the municipal authorities made an announcement to that effect. Nevertheless, the groups refused to disperse; and, having united into one body, proceeded to the residence of the Governor, uttering seditious cries, and demanding that he should be put to death. They attempted to force their way into his house; but a detachment of carabinieri and civil guards which came up prevented them. The National Guard turned out, and used all their efforts to establish order. According to the *Esperanza*, the mob, after the failure of their attack on the Governor's house, committed no other excesses, and tranquillity was re-established. It adds, however, that the Civil Governor had resigned his post, and retired to Granada; and that the Military Governor had undertaken the administration of civil affairs until a new Governor should arrive.

Some of the Spanish journals, and private letters also, make mention of disturbances as having taken place at other points—at Teruel, Valencia, Granada, and Arbacete—ascribable, in the first place, to the municipal elections and discontent at the octroi duties; and in the last, to a band of Carlists, who proclaimed the Conde de Montemolin as King. There may be added to this catalogue, disturbances at Cordova, where a young gentleman of high family narrowly escaped massacre; a Carlist attempt at Pampluna, rendered abortive by the vigilance of an individual sergeant; and of Montemolinist factions at Lugo, Santiago, and Orense, all of which were instantly put down by the civil and military authorities.

#### PROJECTED BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Rumours of the taking of Sebastopol have been current both in London and Paris during the last two or three days, but no value is attached to them by those who are presumed to be in the secrets of the campaign. The general belief, however, is that a general bombardment, with a view to an assault or a general engagement, will have taken place by this time if the weather has been favourable. Much would depend on that. The French batteries were quite prepared for the attack some weeks ago; and there is little doubt but those of the English army would be completed before this time. The Allied forces were estimated at 75,000 French and 28,000 English, on the 22nd ult.; since which period considerable reinforcements must have arrived. The Turkish force, including the Egyptian contingent, will consist of 40,000 or 50,000 men and 60 guns. Omer Pacha had sailed for Balaklava on the 1st inst., to concert his movements with Lord Raglan and General Canrobert. The understanding seems to be that the Turks will concentrate their forces at Eupatoria, and take the Russians in the rear when the decisive moment comes. Unless Prince Menschikoff receive large reinforcements soon, he will find himself in a very awkward position.

A correspondent of a French paper, writing from the heights of Sebastopol, on the 23rd ult., after an extensive excursion through every portion of the French camp, gives the following *résumé* of their military position:—

Since the two attacks which were made against Sebastopol—attacks necessarily limited by the insufficiency of our siege artillery—our army has completed immense works, which will double our means of action. Our batteries, which were only eleven in number, are now tripled, and armed with guns of heavy calibre, recently brought from France or taken from the ships of the fleet. The armament of all the batteries is now completed. We can oppose 160 guns to those of the enemy; one-half of those guns belong to the navy, and are served by sailors and marines. The batteries have been constructed by engineer officers, assisted by our brave soldiers, with inconceivable rapidity, despite the incessant and well-directed fire of the town.

The line of the trenches is nearly three leagues and a half in extent. This will explain at once the amount of energy, labour, and patience that was required to execute so colossal a work in so short a time. We are quite ready to open fire. Unhappily the English have not been able to push on their works as rapidly as us. Notwithstanding the ardour displayed by our allies, it is impossible that their batteries can be ready to open fire before the 10th or 12th of January.

The immense stores of the Russian arsenals give them a notable advantage over us. The batteries which protect the place on the land side are armed with about 360 pieces, to which we can only oppose about 220. It is only, therefore, a vigorous assault, after a furious cannonade, that can procure us any real success.

According to reliable information, which is justified by the opinion of all competent men, it is almost certain that the Commanders-in-Chief will not attempt the assault until they have acted in a decisive manner against the enemy's army in the field.

The Turkish army, which is landing at Eupatoria, will take the Russians in the rear, so as energetically to second the attack made in front by the Allies. Prince Menschikoff seems to be quite aware of the difficulties of his position. He has retired with the main body of his army between the right bank of Tchernaya, the main road of the peninsula and the Belbe, and he endeavours to make good his position and his communications with Sebastopol by covering his army by immense defensive works erected along the banks of the Tchernaya. His army, at the present moment, does not appear to exceed 80,000 men.

The garrison of Sebastopol, on the other hand, is not inactive. For the last three weeks great activity has been visible in the construction of additional works of defence between the Flag-staff and Quarantine bastions.

As you are doubtless aware, General Liprandi's Division, which threatened Balaklava, has joined the main body of the Russian army; but the General has left from 5000 to 6000 men in the mountain passes from the Tchernaya to the hills before Balaklava. The duty of these troops is, probably, to watch our movements; they are only separated by the plain of Balaklava from our great line of circumvallation and from General Bosquet's Division.

In addition to the great works directed against the city, the Allied armies have constructed strong defensive works on various points. Thus, Balaklava is covered by many redoubts to prevent an attack by the Russians.

On our extreme left the trenches have been pushed to the far end of the Quarantine Battery under the guns of the fort, so as to assure direct communications with the sea. Such is the complete *ensemble* of the works of attack and defence, and the general dispositions of the Allied armies.

Other correspondents, both English and French, describe the position of all the French ordnance as most commanding. If it is to be done by powder and shot, the French could level the town in twenty-four hours. There is not a single house or building, even on the north side, which their mortars cannot reach, and there is no precaution known to modern warfare which can avert the terrific effects of mortar shells. A 13-inch shell exploding levels all ordinary buildings for a space of twenty or thirty feet round the spot. Shell fired from cannon hardly do as much mischief as cannon-shot, even among men. Whether the final assault will prove successful or not, none can say; but the general opinion in both camps is that the forty-eight hours' bombardment will hardly leave one stone of Sebastopol upon another. Of course this refers to the houses and smaller batteries. The large forts are bomb-proof, and will, therefore, suffer comparatively little, except in men.

The English are to support the French attack by a tremendous cannonade and bombardment on the eastern side of the town and head of the harbour. To enable this to be done vigorously all the guns on our batteries have been replaced by new ones, and an advanced parallel, containing eight guns, thrown up near the Ovens. This latter work is within 300 yards of the walls, and may therefore be considered as a kind of breaching battery. In place of the Lancaster guns, mortars are mounted; and also in our other chief batteries (viz., Gordon's, the Naval, and Green Mound) large mortar banks have been thrown up, and the ordnance placed.

The new work at Inkerman was nearly finished when the last steamer sailed, and the greater part of the guns placed: 21 English and 17 French heavy guns and mortars will command the harbour from this spot. Great things are expected from its fire, which, it is said, must destroy the shipping in twelve hours.

The small "cohorns" are to be moved into a little breastwork at the Ovens, and employed in throwing 5½-inch shell among the troops working the batteries, and into the nearest guardhouses and troop stations. These little mortars, which two men can run away with with perfect ease, will certainly do as much service in their way as their larger comrades. Their range is not above 1200 or 1300 yards; but from the Ovens at that range they can command most of the south side of the town, and nearly all the batteries opposed to the English. With these cohorns are to be placed five or six light field-pieces, for the purpose of destroying the formidable *chevaux de frise* and abatis which surround the Russian batteries, as with these in the way no storm could be attempted. A rocket battery will be stationed at Inkerman, and in the batteries of our old right and left attacks. In all—with French and English—we shall open with about 260 pieces of ordnance of all descriptions. Some accounts make the number of guns and mortars still greater.

It is said that, in the instructions which Count Montebello lately carried to the Commanders, the most positive orders were given to hasten on the works and expedite the fall of Sebastopol before any possible negotiations between the Cabinets could take place, and orders for a general suspension of hostilities be given. Nothing could be more unpopular, or give greater dissatisfaction to the troops, than such an order for an armistice arriving.

In the meantime, the besieged are not idle; but, on the contrary, busily engaged in fighting, mining, repairing damages, and preparing barricades and other contrivances to obstruct our eventually passing through the streets. That the garrison consider themselves as lost is evident from their not wishing to let the women and children be destroyed in the universal carnage that must ensue, but turning them out of the town. Even those women who had been still left there to wash and cook for the garrison have quitted the place. In passing through our lines they were very loud in their crying and lamentations; and our men, after feeding them, let them pass to Inkerman, where General Liprandi furnished them with camels and maddaris, the waggons of the country, and sent them on to Bagtcheseraï.

It is a mistake to suppose that the Russian vessels of war have been so much injured or weakened by our guns, as has been represented by many correspondents. By their facility of changing position, getting shelter behind projecting points, or under high cliffs, and from our guns hitherto not having been of sufficient range, they have contrived to elude every effort at their destruction, and escaped with scarcely any damage. They are one of the most serious obstacles in the way of our taking the town, and would still be so in preventing our keeping possession of it, were they permitted to remain in their present whole and active state. Whether the new naval Commander-in-Chief will be able to assist us by his tactics, in riding the besieging army of this thorn in their side, remains to be proved. On the night of the 19th ult. Captain Gordon traced out a new work very far in advance of those already made or in course of construction—so close that from it a stone may be thrown into the water—and the guns of which, there is little doubt, will command the shipping over a very extensive portion of the roadstead.



## THE ARMY AT EUPATORIA.

The *Constitutionnel*, after stating that officers of artillery and engineers had been sent to Eupatoria to throw up earth-works and fortifications, in order to make it as strong a position as Balaklava, and as such the point d'appui of an army of operation, proceeds to say:—

This army must now have arrived there: it consists of the Egyptian division of the best troops of Omer Pacha, and is commanded by the Turkish Generalissimo. We have said that Eupatoria is to be to the north of Sebastopol what Balaklava is to the south. That fact will suffice to show in what a situation the disembarkation of Omer Pacha will probably place the Russian army—it will be placed between two fires. One of two things will happen: either the Russian army will endeavour to crush the troops whose basis is at Eupatoria, with the certainty of being immediately attacked in the rear by the Anglo-French army—and the destruction of the Russian army would deprive Sebastopol of all hope of making a successful resistance; or, in the second place, the Russian army, in order not to accept battle in such a disadvantageous position, and with such adverse chances, will retire from the banks of the Belbec, as it has retired from the banks of the Tchernaya; will concentrate itself on Bagtcherali, or on Simpheropol; and will abandon Sebastopol to its sole resources and to the chances of an assault. Such a retreat of the Russian army would, in fact, be immediately followed by the complete investment of the place, and the *dénouement* would not be waited for long. Thus, we shall have a decisive battle in the most favourable conditions for the Allies, or the retirement of the Russians without combat, and the immediate assault of Sebastopol. Such was the situation of things in the Crimea at the end of the year. Let us be certain that the year 1855 will have well commenced for the arms of France and her allies.

## A RUSSIAN SORTIE AND SURPRISE.

On the morning of the 21st ult., a little before three o'clock, the whole Camp before Sebastopol was suddenly aroused by bugles sounding the alarm. As the stirring notes ran from regiment to regiment, in many instances followed by the "double," the troops started up from their sleep and were quickly under arms. The night was fine and starlight, but there was no moon visible. Along the whole line of batteries was heard the sharp fire of musketry, and the sky was constantly illumined by the reflected flashes of the heavy guns and the flight of shells in the air. To the westward, in the direction of Cape Cherson and the fleet, were also frequent flashes of light, which, at first, it was not easy to determine. The wind was blowing from the south, and in consequence of this direction, and some peculiar condition of the air, neither the discharge of the heavy guns in the batteries, nor the bursting of the shells, made the intense booming impression on the ear which, under other circumstances, from their numbers, they would have made. Some of the shot were thrown very far forward; and this fact, together with the direction of the shells, proved that many of them were aimed at reinforcements which might be expected to be approaching from the Camp to assist the men in the trenches. The rush of these missiles in opposition to the current of air was particularly and most unpleasantly audible as the regiments moved on in advance to the support; but, although the shot were heard to fall thickly around, no casualty was occasioned by them.

The cause of the alarm and turn-out proved to be a sortie made by the Russians against the advanced works both of the English and French batteries. Distinct attacks had been made nearly at the same time on the troops in advance of Captain Gordon's battery on Frenchman's-hill, and on those protecting the advanced work which some time since was wrested from the Russians; another body approached the intrenchment originally made in advance of Captain Chapman's battery on Greenhill. The enemy came on in comparatively such limited numbers against the advanced work in front of Frenchman's-hill as almost to lead to the belief that it was planned as a feint, while the more earnest attack was made against Greenhill and the advanced French works.

In both of the British positions there was an inexcusable amount of negligence, and in consequence there was exhibited, though in a very limited and diminutive scale comparatively, a repetition of the disastrous victory of Inkerman. But though comparatively trifling in its results, had the Russians been aware of our falling, and in force sufficient to take advantage of it, the issue might have been very serious, especially at Frenchman's-hill, for the guns in the battery might have been disabled, and the contest carried into the very camp of the Light Division, as before into that of the Second Division. Neither men nor officers were on the alert, and all were taken by surprise. There were eight companies in the advanced work of Captain Gordon's battery, taken from the 7th, 23rd, 33rd, and 34th Regiments; and this force, properly prepared and organised, was sufficient to hold it against double the number of the enemy who attacked it. As it was, however, the sentries posted only a few yards in front of the work must have been utterly careless, and in all probability were lying down, if not asleep; for the first intimation of the attack to the men and officers lying within the work was given by the shouts of the Russians themselves who had mounted the parapet, and were already committing havoc among the sleepers. The consequence was there was a panic, scarcely any resistance was made, and the covering party hastily fell back upon the battery. Some of the men even crowded in at the embrasures, and thus prevented the guns being used against the Russians who had gained possession of the advanced work. Others crowding within the battery impeded the action of the troops stationed there for a time; but when order was restored, and an advance was made to regain from the enemy the work they were supposed to be still holding, it was found that they had already abandoned it. They were not in sufficient force to retain it, extending as it does for a long distance across the hill towards the middle of Orbachov ravine; but they had had time to carry off considerable booty in arms, blankets, and accoutrements. Five men were killed, and had all been stripped, even to their boots. One body was found with eight bayonet wounds; another was mangled, and thrown into the well. Fifteen were wounded; some so badly that they were left for dead in the work by the Russians. These had been most barbarously treated, having been repeatedly wounded after they had fallen, and in three or four instances had also been kicked and beaten over the head with the butt of the musket, to ensure destruction of life. About twenty-seven were missing—no doubt having received wounds which did not disable them from marching, and being carried away as prisoners. Among the latter was Lieut. J. Byron, of the 34th Regiment. This officer was seen to fall by a sergeant, who states that he was wounded, but apparently not severely, and has not since been forthcoming. There can be little doubt but that he was taken away as a prisoner.

## FRENCH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Whatever may be doing at Vienna, the French Emperor shows no abatement of zeal in forwarding troops and munitions of war to the Crimea. Letters from Toulon state that orders have been received to hasten as much as possible the completion of the gun-boats which are building there, and which are said to be intended for the Sea of Azoff. The Government is said to have placed at the disposal of the naval engineer charged with the direction of the works an unlimited supply of men and *matériel*, and it is expected that these boats will be ready by the month of April. As regards war *matériel* a letter from Metz says:—"During the last month we have sent by railway for Marseilles and Toulon, for the army in the East, upwards of a million of Congreve rockets, large bombs, and howitzer-shells, and 150,000 kilogrammes of gunpowder."

On Tuesday last the Emperor, attended by the Minister of War, and Generals Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angély, Rolin, de Cotte, and Mellinet, reviewed, in the court of honour before the Tuilleries, the detachments of the Imperial Guard destined to join the army of the East in the Crimea, and whose departure was to take place on the 10th or 11th inst. These troops, under the command of General Ulrich, were composed of one company of Sappers of the Engineers, of detachments from the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Grenadiers, of detachments from the 1st and 2nd Regiment of Voltigeurs, of a half-battalion of the Foot Chasseurs, and two batteries of horse artillery. The infantry was arrayed in three lines, with the artillery behind it.

His Majesty, after passing down the front of the troops, stationed himself near the Clock Pavilion, where the battalions were formed in square. The Emperor advanced to the centre, and pronounced the following address in a firm and fervent tone of voice, amid repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Soldiers,—The French people, in the sovereignty of their will, have set up again many things deemed for ever dead, and now the Empire is reconstituted. Intimate alliances exist with our former enemies. The flag of France waves with honour on distant shores which until now the bold flight of our eagles has never reached. The Imperial Guard, the heroic representative of military glory and honour, is here before me, surrounding the Emperor as of yore, wearing the same uniform, carrying the same flag, and, above all, cherishing in its heart the same feelings of devotion to its country. Receive, then, these flags, which will lead you on to victory, as they led your fathers, as they have just led your comrades. Go and share what dangers yet remain to be surmounted, what glory to be gathered. Soon you will have received the noble baptism to which you aspire, and you will have helped to plant our eagles on the walls of Sebastopol.

After this harangue the Emperor alighted from his horse, and with his own hand gave the flags to the two Colonels commanding the Grenadiers and the Voltigeurs. Her Majesty the Empress, present in the balcony, then descended into the square, and walked round it, leaning on the arm

of the Emperor. Their Majesties stopped several times to speak to the soldiers. Seeing the emotion of the Empress, these warriors redoubled their enthusiastic cries. The Emperor, after conducting the Empress back, remounted his horse, and the ranks began to defile past him. A considerable crowd pressed against the iron railing of the Carrousel, and mingled their acclamations with those of the soldiers.

## NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Instead of refusing to accept the Four Points as interpreted by the Three Powers, the Czar has hastened to announce to Prince Gortschakoff, by electric telegraph, that he is perfectly willing to agree to the terms proposed. On Sunday last a conference was held at Vienna, at which the Russian Ambassador stated that he was authorised to enter upon negotiations with a view to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe. On Monday the Conference again met, and the declaration of Prince Gortschakoff having been considered satisfactory, it was agreed that the negotiations for peace should commence as soon as full powers have been conferred on Lord Westmoreland and Baron de Bourqueney. The readiness of the Czar to give in is said to be owing to the bad news he has received from the Crimea. If that be true, his submission to the terms may be sincere. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, the organ of the Berlin Russian party, which will naturally feel angry at the turn affairs seem to be taking, professes not to believe the report.

There has not appeared as yet any authentic account of the identic interpretation of the four guarantees. These guarantees were laid down in the identic notes of the 8th of August. It was then declared by each Power separately, but in the same terms, that the relations of the Sublime Porte with the Imperial Court of Russia could not be re-established on solid and durable basis:—

1. If the protectorate hitherto exercised by the Imperial Court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, be not discontinued for the future; and if the privileges accorded by the Sultans to these provinces, dependencies of their empire, be not placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers, in virtue of an arrangement to be concluded with the Sublime Porte, and the stipulations of which should at the same time regulate all questions of detail.
2. If the navigation of the Danube at its mouths be not freed from all obstacle, and submitted to the application of the principles established by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.
3. If the treaty of July 13, 1841, be not revised in concert by all the high contracting parties in the interest of the balance of power in Europe. ("Si le traité du 13 Juillet, 1841, n'est pas révisé de concert par toutes les hautes parties contractantes dans un intérêt d'équilibre Européen.")
4. If Russia do not give up her claim to exercise an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever rite they may belong; and if Austria, Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Russia do not lend their mutual assistance to obtain as an initiative from the Ottoman Government the confirmation and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and to turn to account, in the common interest of their co-religionists, the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan, at the same time avoiding any aggression on his dignity and the independence of his Crown ("sans qu'il en résulte aucune atteinte pour sa dignité et l'indépendance de sa couronne").

Lord Clarendon, in his despatch of July 22, explained the meaning attached by the English Government to the guarantees. He said:—

These guarantees are naturally suggested by the dangers to guard against which they are required.

Thus Russia has taken advantage of the exclusive right which she had acquired by treaty to watch over the relations of Wallachia and Moldavia with the suzerain Power, to enter those provinces as if they were part of her own territory.

Again, the privileged frontier of Russia in the Black Sea has enabled her to establish in those waters a naval power which, in the absence of any counterbalancing force, is a standing menace to the Ottoman Empire. The uncontrolled possession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube has created obstacles to the navigation of that great river which seriously affect the general commerce of Europe.

Finally, the stipulations of the treaty of Kutschuk-Kainardji, relative to the protection of the Christians, have become, by a wrongful interpretation, the principal cause of the present struggle.

Upon all these points the *status quo ante bellum* must undergo important modifications.

The interpretation placed upon the guarantees by the French Cabinet is expressed in similar terms by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in his despatch of the same date. In reciting the third guarantee, he adds, "and in the sense of the limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea."

In addition to these identic interpretations by the Ministers of England and France, we have the opinion of the guarantees given by the Russian Minister in his despatch to Prince Gortschakoff of August 14 (26). After first declining to examine the four guarantees, on the ground that even their acceptance would not put a stop to hostilities, he characterises them as "conditions which, if they were to remain as they have been actually submitted to us, suppose Russia to be already *enfeebled by the exhaustion of a long war*, and which, if the force of temporary circumstances forced us ever to submit to them, so far from assuring to Europe a solid and especially a durable peace, such as the Austrian Government appears to expect, would only expose that peace to complications without end." Count Nesselrode adds:—"In acceding as he has done to the principles laid down in the protocol, the Emperor certainly had not any intention of attributing to them the significance which has been here claimed." This, however, it will be remembered, was the decision of Russia before the expedition to the Crimea.

We know now that Austria agrees with the Western Powers in their interpretation of the four guarantees, and the above extracts enable us to conjecture the character of that interpretation—now accepted by the Emperor of Russia. It must be borne in mind, however, that the four guarantees, as interpreted, are put forward as the minimum of the Allied demands, and that all the questions arising out of the eventualities of the war are expressly reserved.

## THE BALTIC TRADE.

Letters from Riga state that, from the extreme mildness of the season, the ports in the Gulf of Finland remain open, and the arrivals and departures are exceedingly numerous. Though two Imperial edicts had successively forbidden the exportation of corn from that part of the empire, the Russian authorities, looking to the benefit of the commercial and agricultural interests, which had suffered so grievously from the war, opposed no obstacle at present to this traffic. Neutral vessels were freely loading grain, principally rye and wheat. Danish and Swedish vessels were preferred, as greater confidence was felt in the continued neutrality of those two flags. A good deal was also doing on Dutch account, and not less than ten vessels under that flag had very lately left for the ports of Holland.

## AMERICA.

The steam-ship *Pacific*, which left New York on the 28th ult., did not arrive at Liverpool till Wednesday, having been detained by fog.

In New York a memorial to Congress had been numerously signed, calling upon the Government to tender the mediation of the United States in the pending war in the East. We also learn from Washington that the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives had concluded to report a resolution in support of the proposition.

In the House a resolution had been brought in the principal item being to unite with Great Britain in building a first-class lighthouse on Cape Race. After some debate the resolution passed.

There was a very strong probability of a resolution being adopted by Congress to send a vessel to Smith's Sound, in the spring, in search of Dr. Kane and the crew of his brig, the *Advance*.

The Washington correspondent of one of the best-informed New York papers states that the rumour that the British and French Ministers had entered a protest against the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is without foundation at present.

**CATCHING A TARTAR.**—Two Turkish Mulazim (Lieutenants) have been just brought into the Camp in a most dreadful state. They had been out with their detachment on patrolling duty, and fell in with a horseman in a rich Tartar dress, whom they took with them to show them the road. He rode between the Mulazim, pretending to be a nobleman, and professing the greatest animosity towards the Russians. He, however, led them into an ambush, and galloped off in the confusion that ensued. The detachment of Turks was cut off nearly to a man. The Russians were, however, disturbed in their work by the appearance of a band of Tartars, and made off as fast as their little Cossack horses could carry them. The two Turkish officers are, however, seriously hurt: one of them received no less than seven wounds from the lance in his body and legs; the other lost his right hand, broke his leg in falling, and, whilst lying on the ground, received a pistol-shot in his face, which carried away his lower jaw.—*Letter from the Camp, Dec. 20.*

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Halpen exhibited the large diamond called the Star of the South, which was found in Brazil, and of which he is the owner. It weighs 244 carats, but it is estimated that it will lose half its weight when cut. M. Halpen values this diamond at five millions of francs. When cut it will be placed in the Great Exhibition of the Palace of Industry.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Paris says that the Emperor intends to visit the South next summer.

A medical board was held on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the 27th, at Scutari, and he has been advised to return home: his complaint is stated to be intermittent fever.

Prince Napoleon was preparing to leave Constantinople to return to the Crimea by the last accounts; but the Emperor, having been informed by the medical men that the state of health of the Prince would not allow of his continuing the campaign, has given him orders to return to France.

The Princess of Prussia is suffering at Coblenz from a slight attack of erysipelas, but it is hoped that she will completely recover in a few days.

The Earl of Cardigan has arrived in Paris, from Marseilles, en route from the seat of war in the Crimea. His Lordship is daily expected to arrive in town.

The Duchess of Brabant returned to Vienna on Friday, from a visit to her sister, the Princess Elizabeth, at Pesth.

The health of King Louis of Bavaria is not yet re-established, but it appears that it has sensibly improved. The symptoms of his malady have diminished, and his strength is gradually returning.

Lord Elgin was one of the passengers by the *Pacific*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

Madame de Fonton, the wife of the Russian Councillor of Legation at Vienna, left St. Petersburg for Vienna on the 21st December. The Viennese gossips are inclined to believe that she has been employed *à la Russe* on a diplomatic mission.

Mussa Pacha (Sir S. Lakeman) has quitted Bucharest, having received an order to repair to Varna in the quality of Quartermaster-General, and there to superintend the embarkation of the Ottoman troops for the Crimea.

It is said that the Duke de Montebello—who was a member of M. Guizot's Administration at the period of the Revolution of February, 1848—has given in his adhesion to the Imperial Government, and is to be created a Senator, and sent as Ambassador to Spain.

The Hon. Charles A. Murray, C.B., our newly-appointed Minister to the Shah of Persia, has arrived at Teheran from England, via the Overland route.

Letters from Tripoli give hopes that the report of Dr. Barth's death may be unfounded.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has decreed the cessation of the state of siege at Leghorn from the 2nd inst.

Cardinal Wiseman has been appointed by the Pope a member of the Sacred Congregation of the Index.

A tribute has been paid to art in appointing Professor Kiss (the sculptor of the "Amazon") President of the Society for the Advance of Art.

Mr. Cobden intends paying Leeds a visit before Parliament re-assembles, to give renewed expression in public to his views of the present war.

Count Buol gave a grand dinner at Vienna on the 31st of Dec. All the diplomatic corps were present, with the exception of the members of the Russian Legation.

The Duke of Sevilano, the Spanish Minister of Finance, has advanced several millions from his private fortune to meet the wants of the State.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg left Southampton on Tuesday, for Lisbon, in the *Great Western* steamer.

The saloons of Paris occupy themselves with conjectures as to the scene at the Tuilleries when M. Guizot, as Director of the Academy, shall have to present M. de Berryer, the newly-elected member, to the Emperor; and, further, ask the Emperor's approval of the election of the Duc de Broglie and M. Falloux.

General Viscount Combermere has had recently manufactured a portable steam-engine for farming purposes. He intends it to be used mainly in the cutting of timber.

The Berlin carnival is expected to be unusually brilliant, and the fêtes at Court more than ordinarily splendid.

The *Belfast Mercury* makes the strange announcement that the corporation of Belfast is bankrupt—that it has, in fact, failed, with a debt of £280,000.

The Academy of the Beaux-Arts, on Saturday, appointed M. A. Thomas its President, and M. H. Lemaire its Vice-President.

Mr. Archibald Prentice, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Manchester Times*, has received a substantial testimonial of the respect of his friends for his public services during a period of thirty years, consisting of an investment of £1500, the produce of a subscription amongst them, in a life annuity of £150 for the lives of himself and Mrs. Prentice.

The theatres at Verona and Brescia have been closed on account of disturbances having taken place during the performances.

A few days ago, during a pantomimic performance at the Theatre Royal Glasgow, one of the performers had two of his fingers blown off, from the incautious use of a pistol.

It is rumoured that 8000 of the French Imperial Guard are to leave for Strasburg, and the movement is considered in the light of a demonstration against Prussia.

A vote of £2000 had been introduced into the Nova Scotia House of Assembly towards the relief of the orphans and widows of the soldiers who may fall in the present war.

The Government of Honduras has agreed to sell Tiger Island to the United States for 20,000 dollars.

The number of men who, up to the present moment, have sailed from France and Algeria for the seat of war in the East amounts to 118,000.

The Committee on the Spanish Budget have resolved to propose a reduction of 500,000 reals in the allowance of the Duchess de Montpensier.

The colonists of Sydney, New South Wales, are forming themselves into a volunteer corps, to be ready to repel any attack that may be made by the Russians.

Recruiting for the Papal service is very actively carried on in the cantons of the ex-Sonderbund, and particularly in Lucerne and Friburg.

The want of rain is much felt all over England. A large number of corn and paper mills in the south have been stopped for some time on account of the drought.

The navigation between Rouen and Paris, which had been interrupted in consequence of the rising of the Seine, is again open, the river having fallen more than seventy centimetres during the last four days.

On the evening of the 23rd of December, from some unexplained cause, the gaslights went suddenly out in Stockholm, not only in the streets, but also in the shops and houses.

Such was the force of the gale on the night of Sunday week that every signal-lamp on the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was blown out.

Among the passengers by the West India mail-steamers *Atrato*, which arrived at Southampton last week, were twelve French Republican proscriptions, returned from their exile in Cayenne.

The copyright convention signed by the Governments of France and Spain came into operation on the 1st of January, 1855.

Some missionaries of the Mormons are labouring most sedulously amongst the ignorant populations of several districts in Gloucestershire, particularly urging the doctrine of polygamy.

The Imperial Commissioner of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1855 has addressed a communication to French and foreign artists, inviting them to exhibit their works of art. Several facilities are offered by the French Government.

So great is the mildness of the season in Paris that roses and other flowers may be seen in abundance in the public gardens.

During the last year 210,742 persons left Liverpool as emigrants, being at the rate of more than 4000 each week.

The Legislative Body of Bremen has adopted a bill which prevents any Jew from residing there without having obtained permission from the Senate; thus legalising what has hitherto been the custom.

A lunar rainbow was recently observed during the night in front of Coniston Old Man.

New South Wales is going ahead at a great rate in the cost of her Government—in 1854 it doubled, and the estimates for 1855 are £766,456—the population being only 231,800.

The new Police in Paris is reported to work exceedingly well. About 3500 men are already on duty.

More than 19,000 persons are under restraint as lunatics in England and Wales.

The "Orphan of Lowood" ("Jane Eyre" dramatised) has become a stock play on the German stage.

The first locomotive engine ever constructed in Italy left the factory at Sampier d'Arena (Piedmont) on the 30th ult. Its trial trips to Pontedecimo proved satisfactory.

The office of Grand Almoner of France, which was suppressed in 1830, is likely to be revived in the person of Cardinal Dupont, Archbishop of Bourges. Sixty thousand francs a year, and a palace to live in, are spoken of as the emoluments of this office.

The vault at Weimar which is the burying-place of the Princes of the Grand Ducal family, and in which the bodies of Schiller and Goethe are also deposited, has been broken into by thieves, who opened three of the coffins, and carried away all the ornaments in gold, as well as the jewels and gold epaulettes.



## NAVIES FOR THE CRIMEA.

## THE BALACLAVA RAILWAY CORPS.

THE departure of the second detachment of the men engaged by Messrs. Peto and Betts to construct the railway from Balacava to the trenches before the heights round Sebastopol, which we briefly noticed last week, was witnessed by a large party of noblemen and gentlemen. The "navvies," who are nearly all young men in the prime of vigorous manhood, presented all those evidences of stalwart strength and endurance for which their class is proverbial.

Every navvy, besides his pay and rations, has given to him gratuitously complete suits of clothing adapted for every variety of weather and work in which he may be engaged. They consist of a striped cotton shirt, over which is a large red flannel shirt of stout quality. The trousers are of moleskin, lined throughout with flannel; strong worsted stockings, with laced boots, technically known as "ankle-jacks." The waistcoat is also of moleskin; and the coat a sort of "pea-jacket," which is also padded and lined with flannel. Some of the gangs were supplied with large roomy white flannel shirts or smocks. When working in boggy soil or in water, high boots are to be worn, as shown in our illustration. We also give the costume to be adopted in wet weather, consisting of a complete suit of waterproof, with a "south-wester," instead of the woollen cap to be ordinarily worn. It is needless to add that the whole of the clothes are of excellent quality, and well adapted for the wear and tear they will have to undergo. The men themselves, who may be said to be the best judges, were highly pleased, and expressed themselves well contented with their "rig."

A large crowd assembled on the Brunswick Pier to witness their departure. Shortly after two o'clock the men were mustered on the fore-deck in their new clothing, to hear addresses from Capt. W. S. Andrews, managing director of the North of Europe Steam Navigation Company, and Lord Henry Clinton, who, with a party of gentlemen connected with the enterprise, were on the platform amidsthips.

Capt. Andrews addressed the navvies in brief but homely and energetic terms which elicited hearty plaudits from his hearers. He told them that though the accommodation to be found on board ship necessarily differed considerably from what they had been accustomed to, yet nothing had been neglected that could contribute during the voyage to their comfort and the preservation of that health and strength on which so much reliance was placed, not only by their employers, but by the whole country. Everything that could be done had been done as far as human foresight could effect it for them; and if they would only be united and cordial among themselves—exhibiting good temper, cheerfulness, docility, and confidence and respect towards those placed over them on board—they would be as happy as the circumstances of the case would permit in a lengthened voyage at this period of the year. For his own part, he could unhesitatingly say, that he never knew an emigrant vessel—and he had known many—that had furnished quarters in any respect preferable to those on board the *Hesperus*. He then explained the more immediate objects of the expedition, and dwelt upon its importance as an auxiliary to the operations of our gallant countrymen in the Crimea. They were going to the aid of our heroic defenders, who had not only to fight—and how they fought the whole world would for ever admiringly testify—but had also to work and perform many duties for which it could not be expected that soldiers were so well adapted as the skilled and trained men who were now going out to relieve them, and leave them at full liberty to deal with the enemy as they had done in the dashing rush at Alma and the immortal conflict at Inkerman. The future success of the siege opera-

tions, and of other operations, too, in the Crimea, would depend in a great measure on the present expedition; and it might be said, accordingly, with far more truth of Peto's navvies than of more aspiring experimentalists, that the "eyes of Europe were upon them." They must expect, and would not be cast down by, hardships and privations; some of these, perhaps, would not appear so very terrible in the Crimea as at home. There would be no public-house to go to; but there would be plenty of good substantial refreshments always available when needed; and while that was the case he had no fear that there would be much grumbling at whatever work might be expected at their hands. They were not like Russian serfs, who dare not call their souls their own, but who must slay and be slain without asking why or wherefore. They were free Englishmen, volunteers, at perfect liberty to go or stay, just as they pleased, according to their own unbiassed judgment, without the least undue influence, concealment, artifice, or exaggeration used to warp their opinion one way or the other. All that was said or done was to guarantee them good clothing, good food, good pay, a good ship, and a good Captain. They had a good cause—the cause of the country, the cause of justice, and fair play. They would bring good hearts to the cause—English hearts that never recoiled from the obligations of duty, come in what shape they might, whether at the point of the pick or the bayonet; and he doubted not that the British navy would prove himself as great a benefactor in repelling the evils of barbarism abroad as he had

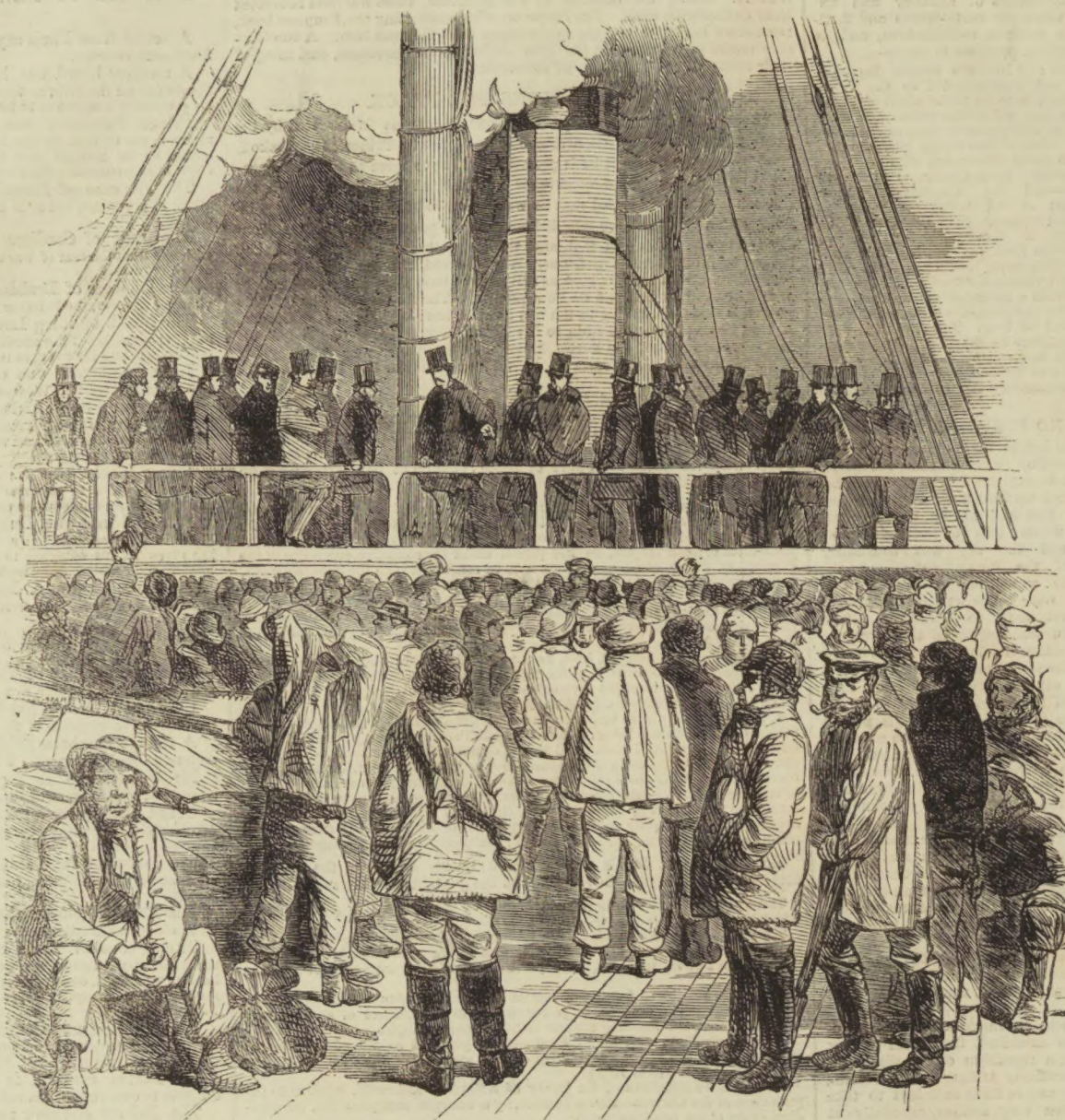
unprecedented in an undertaking of this magnitude, but with uninterrupted success. The great secret of this has been a judicious division of labour, and the entrusting of each department to a competent official; the whole being supervised by the experienced eye, and stimulated by the energetic example, of Captain Andrews—whose varied knowledge of administrative requirements in controlling large bodies of men proved of the utmost value in an enterprise of such very miscellaneous characteristics as the present. All the vessels of the "navvy" fleet have now sailed, with the exception of the *Levant*, which sails this day. One of the firm of Peto and Co. has had an interview during the present week with Sir De Lacy Evans, by whom the plans of operation in connection with the Railroad have been thoroughly approved of; but the nature of those plans is, for obvious reasons, not permitted to be made public. Enough to say, however, that there is substantial ground for calculating with confidence that the expectations formed of the efficacy of the navy corps will be completely realised in the Crimea; and that, if even peace should supervene, and there be no absolute necessity for employing them in actual belligerent purposes against Sebastopol, enough will remain to be done to demonstrate the sagacity of entrusting its execution to such hands, and to render it certain that the precedent now adopted will be followed on all occasions of a like nature for the future, if such occasions should unfortunately arise. We may, perhaps, take this opportunity of saying that the suggestion offered in a leading journal

been in extending the blessings of civilisation at home. At the invitation of Captain Andrews, who was loudly applauded, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Messrs. Peto and Betts.

Lord Henry Clinton then addressed them, and said that it had been the intention of his brother, the Duke of Newcastle, to have been present, as his Grace would have been proud to make the acquaintance of the men who were going with so much alacrity to the aid of an object he had so much at heart as the Balacava and Sebastopol Railway, but was unable to attend, owing to a Cabinet Council being held that day, and at that hour. His Lordship also dwelt on the importance of the undertaking, and enforced Captain Andrews's admonition as to the desirability of maintaining sobriety, union, and good humour in the face of every annoyance to which they might unavoidably be exposed; for then he was sure that the energy for which they were so deservedly famous would carry them triumphant over every impediment. The disinterested, self-sacrificing promptitude with which Mr. Peto had acted upon the suggestion which led to the present magnificent enterprise was beyond all praise, even the praise it had everywhere been met with. As it was raining, and time pressed, he would not detain them with a long speech, but would conclude by earnestly wishing them a safe and pleasant voyage, and a speedy return to their families and to their country, which they might be sure would welcome them as they deserved.

Three cheers were given for his Lordship, and three for the Duke of Newcastle, by whom, on the part of the Government, this undertaking has been entered upon. Captain Raymond, the Marine Superintendent of the intended works, and Mr. Kellock, Superintendent in the Crimea, each spoke a few words of encouragement, which were received with great cordiality; the cheering being renewed as the visitors and officials put off for shore in a waterman's boat. The *Hesperus* then steamed down the river.

By way of summary, it may be stated, that, from the original conception of the plan to the completion of the final details thus far, everything connected with the expedition has been conducted not only with the greatest celerity, quite



THE ADDRESS TO THE NAVVIES ON BOARD "THE HESPERUS."



NAVIES RECEIVING AND CARRYING THEIR KITS ON BOARD.





CLOTHING FOR THE NAVVIES.



"THE PRINCE OF WALES" STEAM-SHIP LEAVING BLACKWALL WITH NAVVIES FOR THE CRIMEA.

by Sir F. B. Head, as to the preferability of plank-roads, on the Canadian plan, over the proposed railway, would be quite inapplicable to the circumstances of the case in the Crimea. The delay in obtaining huts for the men all this winter is conclusive as to the impracticability of procuring wood of a kind suitable to roads—to say nothing of the difficulty of having it sawn and dressed in a proper manner, and in the enormous quantity that would be needed for the distance from Balaklava to the heights around Sebastopol; while a scarcely less serious objection arises from the wide-spread injury to the road itself, and to all in the neighbourhood, from the splinters that would be caused by the Russian shot and shell falling upon so exposed and fragile a surface. The engineers entrusted with the construction of the Balaklava Railway are perfectly conversant with the merits of all modes of traction in all parts of the world, and not less so in Canada than elsewhere; and we may be quite sure they will adopt that which is best suited to the present undertaking in every respect.

Previous to the departure of the ships from Blackwall, all the men were assembled in the premises occupied as storehouses by the Crimean Expedition, and, under the able superintendence of Captain Raymond, the Commodore of the fleet of those transports, each man was furnished with his kit. The beds were first carried on board, and then the individual parties returned for the remainder of their outfits, the last article delivered to them being a stout leather strap capable of embracing all the articles delivered to them. On getting on board, most of the men immediately equipped themselves in their new outer clothing, and in it exhibited themselves to the people on shore. One navigator distinguished himself by ascending to the foretop of the *Hesperus*, in full costume, and cheering his friends from his elevated position, to the great amusement of the assembled crowd.

The *Prince of Wales*, with fifty more men on board, left Blackwall on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, and proceeded to sea on Sunday last.

**THE VINE DISEASE.**—A commission established at Bordeaux, to make investigations respecting the malady in vines, and the means proposed for its cure, has published a series of resolutions, in which it declares that the various remedies that have been recommended have produced no satisfactory results. It declares also that the malady was less intense last year than previously, that the vines are at present in an infinitely better condition than at the same period in 1852 and 1853, that the malady appears to have entered on its period of decline, and that it would be a great error to pull up the vines, which form the principal wealth of the Gironde.



NEW CHURCH AT CHELTENHAM.

## NEW CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, CHELTENHAM.

THIS Church (which was consecrated on the 9th ult.) owes its origin and accomplishment to the Rev. Francis Close—assisted by grants from various societies, and by the Lord Bishop of the diocese personally, amounting altogether to about £800; the remainder of the funds being obtained by public subscription.

Some sixty years since Cheltenham had but one church; but the rapid growth of the population has rendered the present additional Church accommodation absolutely necessary for their requirements; and there are now in the parish, including St. Luke's, nine churches, accommodating 11,000 or 12,000 persons. This latter edifice provides for 1040 persons, 526 sittings being free for ever. The proceeds from the appropriated seats are devoted to the repairs of the Church and the maintenance of the minister. On the completion of the purchase of the site, the committee sought by public competition for plans adapted to their views. The designs of Mr. Frederick W. Ordish, of the Adelphi, London, were approved of, and the Church has been built in conformity therewith. It is an elegant ecclesiastical structure. Its style is the Geometric Decorated, and is in its embellishment and character both simple and inexpensive. The detail is treated in accordance with that prevailing throughout the churches of Lincolnshire.

The interior dimensions are about 131 feet long, and about 54 feet wide. The plan is composed of nave, aisles, north and south transepts, chancel, and chancel aisles. The Church is well arranged for sound, and is lighted with gas. The warming is by hot water, at a low pressure, and the temperature can be raised to 60° of heat.

The spire would have appeared more graceful had it been carried up 30 feet or 40 feet higher, as planned by the architect; but its accomplishment involved a greater outlay than the committee were justified in incurring. The edifice is built and covered in with native stone; and the contract has been executed by Mr. Ranger, of Cheltenham, in a workman-like manner; Mr. H. J. Ingram being the clerk of the works.

A RUMOUR is prevalent in Paris of a project for making the Archduke Louis, brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph, King of Poland. The Archduke Louis is at present at Lemberg, in Galicia. This project has been so seriously spoken of that amongst the higher Poles in Paris it is rumoured that Count Zamolski, nephew of Prince Czartoryski, intends proceeding from Bucharest, where he is at present, to Lemberg, to assure the Grand Duke of his complete devotedness.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 14.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany.  
 MONDAY, 15.—Oxford Term begins. Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.  
 TUESDAY, 16.—Battle of Corunna, 1809. Gibbon died, 1794.  
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.  
 THURSDAY, 18.—Old Twelfth-day. St. Prisca.  
 FRIDAY, 19.—Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547.  
 SATURDAY, 20.—St. Fabian. American Independence acknowledged, 1783.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 20.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 49	10 25	11 2	11 38	Tide	0 9	0 40

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONE WHO SHARES IN TAKING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—The information you require, even in the most abridged form, would far exceed the space devoted to such subjects in this paper. Every particular may be gathered by consulting "Colonel Burns' Dictionary," "The British Gazette," and "The Artillerists' Manual," published by Messrs. Parker and Fumivall, Military Library, 30, Charing-cross.

H. LEO.—It is impossible to give any information without having seen the 200 coins. Send them to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

WILLIAM WRAY.—The crown and half-crown of Charles II. are of no value. The first is not the famous trial-piece, by Simon.

W. T. C., near Guernsey, is thanked; the evidence is not conclusive.

A. CONSTANT READER, Nottingham.—A stamped Newspaper, of any date, can be sent to any part of England, postage free.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—We are not in possession of the names.

E. B. B., Edinburgh.—We cannot avail ourselves of your favour.

G. G., Gloucester.—Apply to the Income-tax Commissioners of your district.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER need not fear; we have no intention of illustrating the subject in question.

A CORRESPONDENT, who inquires as to the respective portions of the invention of the Paper Machine, by the Brothers Fourdrinier, is informed, that to Mr. Sealy Fourdrinier was due the merit of discovering the mode of giving a straight edge to the continuous paper, and thus rendering the invention perfect. With respect to the informality in the Law of Patents, in connection with the invention, we may add that, at the trial before Sir Charles Abbott, afterwards Lord Tenterden, it appeared, by the specification of the patent, that Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier claimed to be in possession of "a machine or machines capable," &c.; the evidence before the jury was, that they had "one machine;" and upon this quibble, not upon any real defects or merits of the Paper Machine, or its capabilities, was the fortune of those two patentees, and of many other persons, sacrificed.

A. CONSTANT READER, Whitfield.—The national song of "Rule Britannia" was written in 1740, by Thomson, in the masque of "Alfred," which was represented before the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Cliefden. Thomson wrote this piece in conjunction with Mallet, to whom Mr. Bolton Corney, "on no slight evidence," ascribes "Rule Britannia."

L. M.—The poet Rogers was born in 1760: his "Pleasures of Memory" was published in 1792.

ONE WHO SEEKS A COLONIAL HOME.—Sidney's "Three Colonies of Australia."

G. J. had better apply to the Secretary of the Geographical Society, 15, Whitehall-place.

H. F., Herts.—The picture in question, painted in 1716, is by Jan Weenix "the Young," a distinguished Dutch painter, who greatly excelled in hunting and sporting pieces; but, like his father, painted in almost every department. Weenix "the Young" died in 1719.

DECLINED.—R. E., Penzance; J. D., Hampstead; Vlav; W. J. B., W. L.

A. B. the lines—

There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune—

are from Shakespeare's play of "Julius Caesar," act iv. sc. 3.

A. REGULAR READER is reminded that a Map of the Crimea appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 23.

V., Manchester.—The best Elementary works on Fortification and Siege Operations are those by Macaulay and Straith.

IGNORAMUS.—Lady Clementina Davis is sister of the Earl of Perth and Melfort.

INQUIRER.—The Beauchamp Tower, at the Tower of London, is now exhibited with the other portions of the fortress. The last edition (1854) of Mr. Hewitt's correct Guide, "The Tower: its History, Armouries, and Antiquities," contains a full account of the restored Inscriptions in the Beauchamp Tower. See also Mr. Dicks' careful fac-simile inscriptions.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Manchester, is informed that with the last ten years—the statement cannot be extended to twenty without considerable trouble—the population of several towns has increased faster than that of Liverpool. The rate of increase has been in Liverpool 31½; in Glasgow, 35; Belfast, 36; Bradford (Yorkshire), 44; Brighton, 60; and Luton (Bedfordshire), 71 per cent. An Old Subscriber must, however, remember that Liverpool, being a limited space, and being almost full before the beginning of the decennial period, does not increase the people within its limits so much, as it overflows on the country around. Thus in the ten years, Walton-on-the-Hill, near Liverpool, but not included in its boundaries, has increased 120 per cent. He should consult our Census, from which this and a great variety of similar and other information may be gleaned.

M. S.—H. Doncaster, will find the addresses of the Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls resident in London, in the "Post-office Directory."

T. E. C. L. Castle, is thanked for sending the photographs, of which we regret we cannot avail ourselves.

T. S. L.—We cannot undertake the recommendation; it would occupy much more space than we can possibly spare.

C. S., Oswestry.—Received.

W. J. B., W. L., and J. B., Lewes.—Declined.

W., Bayswater.—Apply to the Secretary to the Society.

R. L., Thame.—A Sixpence of Queen Elizabeth of no value.

C. R., R.N., is thanked; but we have not space for the sketch.

A. W., Leamington.—We cannot undertake to ascertain the value of the coins in question.

C. M., Jamaica, is thanked; but we have not space for his letter.

KATE.—The shortest day happens on the 22nd of December, in the 2nd and 3rd years after leap year. The cause is the accumulation of the excess of the year above 365 days.

M.—"Loans and Taxes" in our next, if possible.

Now ready, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 21s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

VOL. XXV.

With upwards of 600 Engravings; including a very numerous Series of Illustrations of the Progress of the War during the past Six Months.

The COVERS for VOLUME XXV., with the New Design, price 2s. 6d. each, may also be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.

THERE have been rumours during the week, both in London and in Paris of the surrender of Sebastopol; but they have not been traced to any reliable source. But it is evident, from the tenor of all the accounts that come to hand from the Crimea, that an attack upon the fortress by the combined armies may be daily expected. The Turks under Omer Pacha are mustering in force at Eupatoria, and will hold the Russians in check in that quarter, even if they do not achieve more important triumphs, worthy to rank with, if they do not surpass, the successes of Citate, Oltenitz, and Silistria. As we stated last week, the number of British and French troops concentrated around Sebastopol amounts to at least 100,000 men; all of whom, despite the lugubrious lamentations of white-livered journalists at home, are animated with the best spirit, and long for nothing so much as for an opportunity of active exertion, either in battle on the open field, or by a dashing assault upon Sebastopol. It is impossible to read the simple, manly, straightforward, sensible, and affectionate letters of the private soldiers of the British army without being convinced that they at least feel no discouragement; and that to them must not be attributed the demerit of habitual and systematic grumbling, such as is found in the letters of their superiors in education, and of subaltern officers, who perhaps fancy that if they were in the position of Lord Raglan they could manage matters better. The French army is animated by equal courage and hopefulness—if it does not share that still more lively feeling of impatience which sometimes breaks from the ranks when General Canrobert rides along the line, and is urged by a respectful cry from some unknown soldier, "To the assault, my General!" Many facts

might be cited to prove that, whatever distresses and hardships these brave fellows may have endured, they have not had the effect of demoralising or discouraging them. They are up to the mark. They know that war is no child's play; and fully appreciate their duties and responsibilities, and the magnitude as well as the splendour of the achievement for which they have been landed in the Crimea. Whenever the Generals are ready for the work, their troops will be ready to accomplish it. The French had been, for some days prior to the date of the last letters, prepared to open their fire on the town, and only awaited a similar state of preparation on the part of the British, who have had to transport their guns and heavy ammunition over a distance more than twice as great, and through steep unpaved roads knee-deep in mire. But all difficulties yield to energy and perseverance, when rightly directed; and by the first day of the year it is confidently believed that the English batteries were [fully armed, and ready to recommence the bombardment, as soon as such an operation should be decided on. Neither the nation nor the army expects a cheap or an early triumph; but neither the army nor the nation doubts the ultimate victory. There is but one circumstance that can save Sebastopol from the gallant soldiers of France and England; and that is the immediate surrender of the Czar, and his acceptance of the terms of peace to be imposed upon him at Vienna. But such surrender is not likely to be immediate; and in the meantime events will march, and prove to the whole world—even to the Russians themselves—that the Allied Powers are first in Might as they are in Right; and that no Potentate, however arrogant or grasping, can be allowed to break the peace of the world without being called to account in the Present, and restrained in the Future.

THE national Revenue to the end of the year is somewhat larger than was expected. It exceeds the calculations of our financiers, who do not in general make low estimates; and is a proof of the increasing resources of our country. In the last quarter of the year the excess over the corresponding quarter of 1853 was £1,440,567; in the whole year, the excess was £2,291,356; and in the nine months of the financial year which began on April 5th, 1854, and ended on January 5th, 1855, the excess was £1,928,316. There are, however, but few of our readers not aware that, in 1853, considerable alterations were made in our system of taxation, including a change in the Property-tax, the addition of the Tax on Successions, and an increase of the Spirit-duties; and that, in 1854, large additions were made to the taxes, including an increase in the rates of duty on property and income, on malt, and on spirits, with a change in the Sugar-duties, which had the effect of increasing slightly the Customs revenue obtained from sugar. It is extremely difficult to estimate the effects of these changes on the produce of the Revenue in the two years, so as to enable us to make a fair comparison betwixt them; but we must remind our readers that only a small portion of the increased Property-tax—that which is paid out of dividends and salaries—has yet been collected. The actual increase of the Revenue in the year, and in the financial year, is therefore only an imperfect index to the increased Revenue which will be yielded by the new taxes before the close of the financial year in April. Amongst all the changes made, however, there are only two which affect the Customs revenue in the last quarters of 1853 and 1854; one is the reduction of the Tea-duty of 4d. in the pound, which took away from that revenue in the quarter of 1854 about £200,000; and the other is the change in the Sugar-duties, which increased it by a very trifling but unknown sum. Had consumption, therefore, not been greater in the last quarter of 1854 than in the last quarter of 1853, the Customs revenue would have been nearly £200,000 worse. In fact it was £584,072 better; which is an index—though not perfectly correct, the plainest and best supplied by the Revenue returns—to the increasing consumption, wealth, and power of the nation.

The Board of Trade tables, just published, for eleven months of the year, supply some evidence of the same progress. In 1852 the total declared value of our exports was £78,076,854; in 1853 it reached the extraordinary sum of £98,933,781—an increase in one year of £20,856,927, or about thirty-seven per cent., giving a rough average increase of £1,738,000 per month. Of this increase, £1,595,000 occurred in November. But the value of the exports in November, 1852, was £844,000 greater than the value of the exports in November, 1851, and was nearly one-fourth of the total increase, £3,600,000, in the value of the exports in the whole of 1852 above the value in 1851. In the month of November, 1852, there was, therefore, a great increase in the exports; and in November, 1853, there was a still greater increase; making the difference, between November, 1851, and November, 1853, above £2,400,000. Now, it happens, in the month of November, 1854, in consequence of the markets of the United States being disordered by a wide-spread bankruptcy amongst banks and merchants there, and in consequence of the markets of Australia having been actually flooded with our exports, a sudden and a severe check has been given to our exports. The declared value has fallen from £7,628,760 in November, 1853, to £5,771,772 in November, 1854—a decline of £1,850,000; which leaves the value, however, more than £500,000 above the value of the exports of November, 1851. It pleased a very influential contemporary, however—who is fast usurping the functions of Government, trying to nominate a prime Minister and clothe her Majesty's regiments after his own fashion, out of funds entrusted to him to relieve the sick—to look, most unstatesmanlike, no further than the first fact of the decline of our exports in November, 1854, which fell under his nose on Thursday, and he immediately set up a howl over the national decay, as if he were, after the fashion of the Irish, "waking" the dead prosperity of the empire. In the same column, however, the *Times* showed by enlarged imports, and by increasing consumption—though from the sinister motive of desiring to prove that the nation would be beggared by having to pay for them—that the prosperity had continued without any serious abatement to the end of November. In fact, the value of the total exports of the eleven months of 1854 exceeds the value of the total exports of the eleven months of 1852, though a little less than the value of the exports of 1853, by no less a sum than £13,793,704. In fact, too, up to the end of the year, the bulk of the population has been fully employed, if not quite so actively as in 1853. Many of them are extremely well employed and well paid; and the inference, from one little check, that the

national prosperity is coming to an end, is totally unwarranted. The trade-tables of November, 1854, certainly show, in general, diminished imports and diminished exports in the month, as compared with November, 1853; but then trade was unnaturally excited and overdone, and is now returning from a fever to a condition of health.

The value of the enumerated exports in the eleven months of 1854 is no less than £79,073,838, and only £1,710,677 less than the extremely large exports of 1853. There are, besides, a number of small articles exported called unenumerated, the value of which, in the eleven months of 1854, amounted to £10,673,997; making the total of the eleven months £89,747,835. With the previous year we cannot compare these figures, because unenumerated articles are included for the first time in the monthly returns of 1854; but they are included in the totals of all preceding years. Comparing them, we find that the value of the exports of eleven months, in 1854, exceeds by almost £12,000,000 the highest total export of any previous whole year except 1853. It is only necessary, therefore, to look a little below the surface, to find in the Board of Trade tables, as in the Revenue tables, the most striking proofs of growing prosperity, which leave a public writer no excuse for endeavouring to propagate despair and discord through the hearts of the people.

Our trade in 1854 has, however, been exposed to many adverse circumstances. In the first months there was an apprehension of war, which led to some premature speculations; there was then war itself, with partial and uncertain blockades cutting off portions of our accustomed supplies; doubtful prospects; a sudden and exorbitant rise in the price of various articles, such as hemp, flax, and tallow, not afterwards realised, to the loss of hasty speculators; and all the fluctuations and disasters attending a war, of which this generation previously knew nothing. War was conjoined with a bad harvest in 1853, and an extremely high price of bread in the first months of 1854, followed by such a comparatively low price between June and September, that the importation of corn almost ceased; and, in spite of our own excellent harvest, was followed by very high prices, continued to the present time. We have had both high and fluctuating prices of food in the year, which has tended to curtail and render uncertain many enterprises. With war and dear food, we have also had a commercial convulsion in the United States, more severe than trade has experienced since 1847, which in the latter months of the year has put an end to at least one-third of our trade with the States. Without being at war, that country, our largest customer, has been very seriously afflicted; and her affliction—her deranged credit, her numerous bankruptcies—has seriously affected us. To all these causes we have to add the choked trade to Australia, which swelled the returns of 1853 to diminish those of 1854. In spite of all these adverse circumstances, favoured by an abundant harvest, which has given life to the home trade, and wealth to the agriculturists, the country has gone forward, though not quite so fast as in 1853, in her career of prosperity. Our united, patriotic, and contented people feel none of that howling despondency which the *Times* tries to beget; but are grateful, as they may well be, for rich rewards showered on their well-directed and energetic exertions, and for the conspicuous part they have been chosen to perform in the history of civilisation.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert have paid a flying visit to their marine residence at Osborne during the past week. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness left Windsor Castle on Friday morning and arrived at Osborne in the afternoon. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince, with the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, attended by the Viscountess Canning, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel F. H. Seymour, and the Master of the Household, left Osborne at two o'clock, and proceeded to Windsor Castle, where the Royal party arrived at a quarter-past five.

Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans has had the honour of being invited to Windsor Castle, but has been prevented by indisposition from obeying her Majesty's commands.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Frogmore House on Saturday morning, and came to town, for the purpose of paying a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who is passing the winter at her town residence, Gloucester House, Park-lane. The Duchess returned to Windsor about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Brabant left Vienna on the 3rd for Pesth, whence they were to return on Saturday. Their Royal Highnesses were to take their departure from Vienna on the 8th inst.

His Royal Highness the Duke Augustus of Saxe-Coburg left Southampton on Tuesday, for Lisbon, in the *Great Western* steamer.

The Earl of Glengall, who has been seriously indisposed, at Lord Chesterfield's seat, Bretby Park, was stated, in answer to inquiries, to be better. His Lordship is suffering from a paralytic attack.

His Excellency Lord Cowley left town on Wednesday evening, on his return to the British Embassy in Paris.

The marriage of Lord Massy with Isabella, eldest daughter of the late George More Nisbett, Esq., of Cairnhill, county of Lanark, took place in Edinburgh on the 4th inst.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Monday for Paris, in consequence of the illness of Lady John Russell's sister in that capital.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. W. Stockdale to Witchling, near Sittingbourne; the Rev. G. N. Barrow to West Kingston, near Chippenham. *Vicarages*: The Rev. Henry Meeres to Rolvenden; the Rev. Herbert James to Goodnestone, Kent; the Rev. G. Babb to East Hulton, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. A. Swinburn to the Mariners' Church, Hull; the Rev. R. Rolleston to Seathwaite, in the parish of Kirkby Ireleth, Lancashire; the Rev. R. H. Poole to St. Thomas's Church, Leeds. The Rev. F. Tearle, Assistant Tutor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to be Diocesan Inspector for the diocese of Ely.

On Saturday last, being Old Christmas-day, the ancient ceremony was performed in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, in commemoration of the offering of the three Kings, a remnant of Christian symbolism.

AGES OF BRITISH STATESMEN.—The following gossiping statistics on the ages of British statesmen is going the round of the papers:—Lord Lyndhurst, 83; Lord Brougham, 76; Marquis of Lansdowne, 75; Earl of Aberdeen, 71; Lord Hardinge, 70; Lord Palmerston, 70; Lord Raglan, 67; Lord John Russell, 62; Earl of Derby, 56; Earl of Harrowby, 57; Earl of Clarendon, 55; Earl of Malmesbury, 48; Earl Grey, 52; Earl Granville, 40; Duke of Carlisle, 53; Duke of Newcastle, 44; Duke of Argyll, 32; Lord Stanley, 29; Lord Cranworth (Lord Chancellor), 64; the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, 62; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 45; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 57; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, 44; the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, 49; the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, 55; the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, 45; the Right Hon. S. Herbert, 44; the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, 56; the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, 54; the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, 56; Richard Cobden, 51; and John Bright, 44.

GENERAL activity prevails at all naval stations of the United States, in consequence of recent orders from Washington to fit vessels for sea as speedily as possible.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JAN. 11.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Jan. 5	30.137	49.5	42.0	45.5	+ 10.0	84	S.W.	0.00
" 6	30.252	51.0	43.3	47.8	+ 12.5	90	S.W.	0.00
" 7	30.436	49.6	45.0	47.4	+ 12.3	85	W.	0.00
" 8	30.472	48.0	43.8	45.6	+ 10.7	82	S.W.	0.00
" 9	30.287	49.6	42.4	45.8	+ 10.8	83	W.	0.08
" 10	30.539	41.0	26.0	34.6	— 0.5	97	E.	0.00
" 11	30.525	37.8	24.0	31.3	— 3.9	94	—	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.14 inches, at the beginning of the week, to 30.08 inches by the afternoon of the 5th; increased to 30.47 inches by the 8th; decreased to 30.27 inches by the 9th; increased to 30.54 inches by the 10th; and decreased to 30.47 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 30.370 inches.

The mean daily temperatures from the 5th to the 10th were very high, averaging 11° in excess; the mean temperature of the period was 46.4°, and is the highest mean temperature consisting of the corresponding consecutive days at present recorded—the register extending back to the year 1816.

The mean temperature of the week was 42.6°, being 7.4° above the average of thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 37°, being the difference between the highest reading on the 6th and the lowest on the 11th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 8.6°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of eight-hundredths of an inch.

The weather during the week was fine, but the sky, with few exceptions, was cloudy. Fog was prevalent on the 10th and 11th.

Lewisham, January 12, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the first week of the year the births of 1787 children were registered within the metropolitan districts—908 were boys, and 879 were girls. In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1845 to 1854 the average number was 799 and 748. Within the same week the deaths of 1404 persons were registered within the metropolitan districts, the calculated number of deaths for the week was 1444; so that the public health in this week was in about its average state for this time of the year.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.—Thursday being the first day of Hilary Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, entertained the Judges of the several Courts of Equity and Common Law to breakfast at his mansion in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and at the same time held his general levee of the Bar. The attendance of Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Serjeants-at-Law, was most unusually limited, and certainly considerably less than on any former occasion since his Lordship's accession to the Great Seal. The following were the only Judges and members of the Bar present:—Mr. Baron Parke, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Wilcocke, Q.C.; Mr. Temple, Q.C.; Mr. Bagshawe, Q.C.; the Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, Mr. Daniel, Q.C.; Mr. Baron Alderson, the Right Hon. Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Craig, Q.C.; Mr. Malins, Q.C.; Mr. Serjeant Channell, Mr. Bailey, Q.C.; Mr. Whateley, Q.C.; Mr. Anderson, Q.C.; the Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood; Mr. Bramwell, Q.C.; Mr. Wigram, Q.C.; the Solicitor-General, Master Barlow, Mr. Bacon, Q.C.; Mr. Andrews, Q.C.; Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Grove, Q.C.; the Vice-Chancellor Sir James Stuart and Mr. Stuart, Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Roundel Palmer, Q.C.; Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, Mr. Justice Crowder, Mr. Serjeant Byles, Mr. Warren, Q.C.; Mr. Walker, Q.C.; Mr. Leach, and Mr. Walker. Shortly after one o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the Judges proceeded in State to Westminster-hall, preceded by Mr. Owen, the High Constable of Westminster; the procession being escorted by the beaules of the parishes of St. George, St. James, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, as it proceeded through each parish. The route of the procession was through Park-lane, Grosvenor-gate, and the new road in Grosvenor-place, to Westminster-hall; but owing to the dense fog and inclement state of the weather very few persons were present. The usual formalities having been gone through, their Lordships proceeded to their respective Courts.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHARING-CROSS.—At a quarterly meeting of the Governors of this Institution, held on Thursday week, the Secretary reported that the number of poor persons who had applied for letters to be admitted as out-patients from 1st January to 31st December was 5767 (the number for the quarter, 1257), and 136 poor persons admitted as in-patients, making a total of 5905 persons to the 31st December, 1854; the quarterly account of receipts and expenditure, being submitted to the Governors, showed a deficiency of assets to pay the quarterly bills of £94 18s. 3d. It is deeply to be regretted that the funds of this useful charity are not adequate to its increasing demands: diseases of the eye being very prevalent amongst the poor, we most earnestly hope this hospital will meet with the assistance it stands in need of from a benevolent public.

Among the visitors to the Crystal Palace, on the 26th December, were 1100 of the workmen from the factory of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, a large number of whom were accompanied by their wives and children.

The widening of Chancery-lane is being carried on. On Monday, by instructions of the City Commissioners of Sewers, the building materials and fittings of several more of the old houses, and also a large one nearly new, standing in Chancery-lane, within a few doors of Fleet-street, were disposed of by public auction, in order that the houses may be pulled down and rebuilt further back, and the thoroughfare thus be widened. The old houses, standing opposite, on the east side, have also been pulled down, and are now being rebuilt, but they are built as forward to the street as the former houses, which is several feet in advance of the line of the adjoining buildings of Serjeants'-inn.

ANOTHER DOUBLE MURDER.—Scarcely has the excitement created by the recent double murder in Warren-street, London, subsided, when we have to record the perpetration of a similar offence by another foreigner, in almost the immediate vicinity of the former outrage. The scene of the catastrophe was Foley-place, Portland-street. About half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning the inhabitants of that neighbourhood were alarmed by the report of fire-arms, and by a woman rushing into the street in a frantic state, screaming that her master had been murdered. The house was tenanted by Mr. Joseph Lambert and his wife, both about thirty-two years of age. The upper part of the house was let out furnished, and a Mrs. Jane Williamson, described as a milliner, and who is separated from her husband, occupied apartments there. They were acquainted with an Italian, named Luigi Baranelli, who is about forty years of age, and was formerly valet to Mr. Thomas Stewart Drummond, of Perth, by whom he was much esteemed, and from whose brother he had a pension of £20 a year. An attachment had sprung up between the Italian and Mrs. Williamson, which the Lamberts had strongly discouraged. He had been ordered to quit the house; and it would appear that in consequence of this he had resolved on a terrible revenge in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert. The murderer, Baranelli, reached Foley-place about half-past nine on Sunday morning. He asked the servant where her master and mistress were, and on her replying, "In the back parlour, in bed," he proceeded thither, placed the pistol at the back of Mr. Lambert's head and shot him dead, and then shot Mrs. Lambert. It would appear that the unfortunate murdered man was shot while he was asleep. The report of the pistol roused Mrs. Lambert, and she was in the act of jumping out of bed when she received the contents of the second pistol in her arm and breast. The wounds, however, were not immediately fatal, though it is not likely she will recover. The murderer, after committing the atrocious deed, ran up stairs, and, after an ineffectual attempt to enter Mrs. Williamson's bed-room, sought refuge in an attic, where he shot himself with a pistol. His wound was at first thought to be mortal, but it is now said that he may possibly recover. He made a full confession of his guilt, ascribing the crime to the desire of revenge for his exclusion from the house. On the police searching his lodgings, they found a small packet addressed to Mrs. Williamson, which, on being opened, was found to contain a small daguerreotype portrait of the murderer in a morocco case. Inside the case was a letter written in Italian, and a slip of paper bearing in English the following:—"Remember this miserable man" (a word wholly unintelligible), and then the words "die of love." "From Luigi Baranelli—Adieu, my dear, adieu my love, adieu for ever—5—1—55." So that it would appear he had contemplated self-destruction when he wrote this on the 5th instant. From all that could be ascertained from Mrs. Lambert and the servant, it would appear that the unfortunate murdered man, Mr. Lambert, was shot while he was asleep, and that his assassin placed the muzzle of the pistol close to the back of his head while he lay in bed. It was the report of the pistol which roused Mrs. Lambert, and she was in the act of jumping out of bed to grapple with her husband's murderer when she received the contents of the second pistol in her arm and breast. The pistol with which it is believed he shot Mr. Lambert was found lying by the bedside on the floor; and that which he fired at Mrs. Lambert was the one with which he destroyed himself, and which he reloaded as he went up stairs. The room door at which Baranelli was heard rattling by the police sergeant was the second-floor back room, occupied as a bed-room by Mr. Williamson, and in which she was at the time in bed with another female lodger. An inquest on the body of Mr. Lambert was held on Tuesday; but, in consequence of the dangerous state of Mrs. Lambert, it was adjourned to the 17th inst.

WHO'D RATHER BE OPPRESSED THAN FIGHT?

[FOR MUSIC.]

Who'd rather be oppress'd than fight?  
Low, low, low, let him lie!  
Let him feed among the sheep,  
Where the meadow waters creep,  
Growing fat till the danger's nigh!  
Not for him, or such as he,  
To hold council with the free;  
Let him browse while the wolf is in its den!  
And thank his happy fate,  
When the foe is at the gate,  
That he lives in the sight of men!

Who'd purchase peace at honour's loss?  
Low, low, low, let him lie!  
He was born to be a slave;  
His own soul his fetters gave;  
He's a fool, for a knave to buy!  
Not for him a word to breathe  
When the brave their swords unsheathe,  
And Peril calls to Duty, saying, "Come!"  
In the council he'd betray,  
In the fight he'd run away:  
Let him grovel in the dirt, and be dumb!

Who values honour more than life?  
High, high, high, let him stand!  
We have need of such as he—  
The defenders of the free—  
The glory and the pride of the land.  
When a coward sues for peace,  
Though awhile the war may cease,  
'Tis but respite that he begs from the strong,  
But the peace that heroes gain  
In the fiery battle plain  
Shall defy the world to break it, in the Wrong.

M.

MUSIC.

MR. CHARLES SALAMAN, the eminent composer and pianist, delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, on the ancient keyed-stringed instruments which preceded and originated the pianoforte. He is to complete the subject by a second lecture, next week, on the pianoforte itself, its invention and development. This is a subject of great musical interest, and the announcement of the first lecture attracted a very numerous audience, among whom were many distinguished lovers of the pianoforte, both professional musicians and dilettanti. Mr. Salaman handled the subject with much learning and ability, illustrating his observations by performing various curious compositions of old masters upon the kinds of instruments (now disused) for which those pieces were originally written. He thus blended the *dulce* with the *utile*, the agreeable with the instructive. He set out by describing those antique instruments in use among the Greeks, Hebrews, and Egyptians, the harp, psaltery, dulcimer, &c., the first rude elements of the magnificent instruments which now issue from the workshops of Broadwood, Erard, or Kirkman. He explained (as far as is now known) the structure and powers of these ancient instruments by means of diagrams copied from the works of old authors. But when he came to comparatively modern times, he gave additional interest to his lecture by exhibiting and playing upon actual specimens of the instruments he described. We now saw and heard for the first time the *virginal*, which for several centuries held the place as a fashionable instrument which the pianoforte does now. It was the favourite instrument of Queen Elizabeth, who was an excellent performer on it, and for whose use the manuscript collection of pieces—the celebrated Queen Elizabeth's Virginal-book, which is still preserved—by the greatest composers of that day, was expressly made. Mr. Salaman played one of those pieces, the old English air called "The Carman's Whistle," with variations by William Byrde, the celebrated author of "Non Nobis Domine." It is a highly curious and interesting specimen of the instrumental music of the sixteenth century. The variations are rich in harmony, and show considerable fancy: both hands are fully employed, and even an able pianist of the present day would find their execution by no means easy. The tone of the instrument (which must have been some 300 years old) was thin and weak, but clear and sweet, and the rapid passages were very distinctly articulated. Mr. Salaman described several other "Virginal-books," or collections, made for the use of Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, the Lady Neville, and other great and fashionable personages of those days which are still to be found in our public libraries. The *spinnet* was in great favour for several centuries, both on the Continent (especially in Italy) and in England. It remained in use in this country till the latter part of the last century; and old people may still remember having seen and heard it—chiefly in old houses in the country—played upon by venerable ladies, to whom it was dear as one of the reminiscences of their youth. It was akin to the *clavichord*, an instrument greatly prized by the German and Italian composers till within these hundred years, because it possessed in some small degree the power of expression which has now been so fully developed in the pianoforte. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the *harpichord*, the greatest and last precursor of the pianoforte. The harpichord was incapable of those expressive gradations of sound by the touch of the finger on the key, to which the modern instrument, the *piano-forte* owes its name. But we perceive from the specimens which remain that it was a fine and powerful instrument. Mr. Salaman was enabled to bring before his audience an object of striking interest—Handel's *own* harpichord, the instrument once possessed and played upon by the "mighty master" himself. This relic is in the possession of Messrs. Broadwood, to whose kindness Mr. Salaman owed the use of it on this occasion. It is above two centuries old, having been made by Ruckers in 1651. Mr. Salaman played upon it several of the finest harpichord pieces by Handel and Domenico Scarlatti; and, notwithstanding their want of the peculiar feature of the pianoforte, it was yet, from the resonant fulness of its tone, and its capacity of clear articulation, well suited to the style and character of the music written for it; while the effect of the music, to our ears, was even heightened by the quaint and antiquated tones of the instrument. It was an instance of oldness having the charm and freshness of novelty. Mr. Salaman's lecture did honour to his literary as well as his musical talents. It was elegantly written, agreeably delivered, and received with every demonstration of interest and pleasure.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society for the first time this season, on Friday, last week. It drew an audience not merely crowded but literally overflowing, numbers being unable to obtain admission. The performance was probably the most complete and satisfactory that ever has taken place in this country. The principal singers were all English. The arduous part of the *Prophet*—a part which demands so great an amount of dramatic, as well as vocal power—was sustained by Mr. Weiss in a manner which has not been surpassed by any of his foreign rivals. His conception of the character was grand, his deportment full of dignity, and his expression noble and pathetic. The principal soprano was Madame Clara Novello, the principal tenor Mr. Sims Reeves, and the principal contralto Miss Dolby; none of whom, in their respective branches, have any superior. The Exeter-hall choristers are now as conversant with "Elijah" as with the "Messiah": indeed the one oratorio may be said to be naturalised in this country as well as the other. Mendelssohn was a German as well as Handel. But it was to England that both devoted their noblest efforts, and England may be called the adopted country of both.

Herr F. Wustemann, jun., an excellent performer on the flute, gave his annual evening concert on the 7th inst., at the Educational Institute, Cadogan-gardens. It was fully attended and gave much satisfaction. Herr Wustemann was most cordially received; his rich tone and great neatness of execution were displayed in a concertante duet for the flute and pianoforte, entitled "Italia and Ireland" (in which he was ably accompanied by Mrs. F. Wustemann), and in Richardson's well-known solo, "There's nae luck about the house." A violin solo of De Beriot's was beautifully played by Herr Pollitzer; and Herr Oberthur delighted the audience with his fine performance on the harp. Miss Hermann's singing of Mendelssohn's "Zuleika," and of a German national song, was extremely neat and graceful. Miss E. Birch sang with great éclat Linley's "Welcome, my bonnie lad," being warmly encored. Madame Schurer,

who made her début in public, sang with taste and promise. Miss R. Coleman's cavatina and Mr. N. D. Becker's "Adieu" and comic song were greatly admired. The accompanist was Mr. J. G. Calcott.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH the prospects of long-protracted warfare in the Crimea have naturally a very deadening influence on turf pursuits at home, the entries of last Tuesday week are not so much below par as we expected. The Great Northern Handicap has certainly lost 101 entries in comparison with last year, but the Chester Cup is still great and glorious as ever, with 203, or only 13 less. The two Epsom Handicaps show a falling off of 52; and taking the five Spring Handicaps at Newmarket, Northampton, Epsom, and Chester, we have 559 entries in 1855 against 631 in 1854. The new meeting at Thirsk has had very good support, while Acrobat, Andover, Hermit, Knight of St. George, Orestes, Rataplan (gone to Joseph Dawson's to train), Scythian, and Virago, form a right dainty Epsom Cup mixture.

There are fifty-one subscribers to the Liverpool Steeplechase, or eleven less than in 1854; while Doncaster has forty-one, or an advance of three. Wolverhampton is now fixed for January 29th, and between that date and March 23rd there are already fifteen other steeplechase meetings on the cards.

We received too late for use last week, an intimation that the Huggate Coursing Meeting had been postponed until the Wednesday, &c., in next week, for which the other coursing fixtures are Penrhyn (Bangor), on Wednesday and Thursday; Spelthorne (held, we believe, in the Home Park, Hampton), on Wednesday; and Brough (Catterick), on Thursday and Friday. There are four sixteen-dog Stakes to be run for at Huggate, which can be reached in a three-mile ride from Whetwang, on the Malton and Driffield line, as well as Pocklington. The post-chaise difficulties of the latter journey we know of old. Lord Sefton's Sylph has again been successful for the Twenty-four-Dog Scarisbrick Cup, which makes her Waterloo Cup chance look not a little rosy.

The Wheatland hounds gallantly opened the New Year with a ten-mile run, done in fifty minutes, without a check, and ended with a kill under an old woman's bed! Mr. Lumley's hounds made a similar finish, not so long since, among the gallipots in a Doncaster surgery. We hear also that another pack have varied their sport by killing one of the largest badgers that has ever gladdened the eyes of a naturalist since the early days of English history, when hunters followed the yellow-breasted marten on Cranbourn Chace for its fur, and

Gaily slipped their greyhounds at the bustards in the fens.

This strange kill reminds us how we lately met a friend on the quay at Liverpool with a leash of fine Durham otter hounds, and found that they were being consigned to North America to form the nucleus of a bear-hunting pack. Coming nearer home again, we may add that a picture of the Wynnstay Hunt, by Calvert, is about to be presented to Sir W. W. Wynn, who is said to have fifty hunters and fifty couples of hounds on his four-days-a-week hunting establishment. Among the jumping feats of the season must also be reckoned one of thirty-three feet, which was lately taken by a fifteen-hand mare over a stiff-staked hedge and ditch. It is very rarely that a hunter covers such a distance, and we only remember to have seen it done once, viz., by Allen McDonough, in a Rugby steeplechase on a grey mare, Magic.

Turf news, setting aside the entries, is scanty enough. The lengthy Sortie, whose heart was as faint as that of her dam Escalade, is gone to the stud; and The Model, as in 1854, has again produced the first blood foal of the season, in the shape of another brown Cossack colt, which was born on New-Year's-day. The renowned Alice Hawthorn is expected to have a Flying Dutchman foal this year; and we may look for a scion of hers and West Australian in 1856. Chief Justice, considering his bad legs, is rather a heavy 410 guineas purchase. We understand that he will go to Austria, whither Cardinal Puff, Clincher, Old Dan Tucker, and Old England, &c., have preceded him during the last three or four years. Marley Hill, the one-eyed brother of West Australian, was bought in again for 250 guineas; but we perceive his name in no Spring Handicaps, where Marsyas, who was "dead amiss" all last season, figures pretty frequently. *Apròpos* of last year's sales, we may state that the 182 yearlings which were brought to the hammer realised 25,025 guineas, or 137½ guineas apiece; and that the 59 brood mares (some of them with foals at their foot) averaged 96 guineas a piece. Voivode (1020 guineas) was the highest purchase among the former; and Palmyra, dam of Tadmor (600 guineas), the highest among the latter.

The last monthly meetings of the Yacht Clubs show a very flourishing state of things. For instance, the Royal Thames Yacht Club has a balance of £254 9s. 5d., besides £1500 in the Funds; and the Anglesey Club has already more than sixty members, and fifteen yachts of the club tonnage. The former of these clubs has voted 50 guineas to the Patriotic Fund, for which noble purpose the Royal Mersey Yacht Club has collected £281 5s. 6d. Several yachts are for sale, and among them the *Est* and *Zuleika* cutters, winners of fourteen prizes each, and the schooner *Halcyon*.

THE ROYAL WELSH GOAT.—The celebrated snow-white goat presented by her Majesty to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers is dead. After weathering the campaign in Bulgaria, and marching proudly at the head of his regiment from Kalamita Bay to Sebastopol, he has at last fallen without wearing the Alma medal he had earned on the way. His stately demeanour and reverend beard made him a prominent feature in the appearance of the regiment as it moved along, and the gap left by his absence will force a recollection of the fine animal upon the memory of every one familiar with the gallant 23rd. He had been hutted and every care had been taken to protect him against the exposure and inclement weather; but all this attention was unavailing, and he died on the 20th ult., "much regretted by a numerous circle."

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE MASTER OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL AT IPSWICH.—On the evening of Monday week a large number of the former and present pupils at this school attended in the school-room, to present to Mr. Howe a testimony of their gratitude for his past kind services to them. This consisted of a handsome silver teapot and cream-jug, the teapot bearing the inscription. The senior scholar present, Mr. E. Stevens, the certificated master of a large school in the north of England, read the address; to which Mr. Howe replied. At the conclusion of the meeting it was proposed by Mr. Ixer that they should meet half-yearly at the school, when a paper on some useful topic should be read and discussed. The first meeting was fixed for the first Wednesday in July.

TRUE ENGLISH PLUCK.—I will venture to say that there is not a man in the Camp who, if the choice were left him between staying here or returning home, but would turn away from home and its hearth, and the loved faces that surround it, and cling to his muddy lair in this barren heath, to his scanty rations, and the long, deadly vigils in the trenches. For though every one feels and sees it clearly that, through ignorance of war, we have been made to bear much more than the real necessities of the case required, still each man feels that, living or dead, his fate is a proud and his doom a glorious one—that, since death is the common lot, death cannot be fairer and sweeter than on Sebastopol heights or Balaclava plains, or in the intrenchments of Bagtchesseraï, with the death march sounding in the bugle calls, and volleys deep and long, and the thunder of artillery marking the soldier's fall, and honouring his corpse as though it were the body of a nation's hero, borne to his grave by the army of the nation. And to live through this protracted siege, and the still longer campaign that must follow it; to be one of those that laid siege to Sebastopol and entered the fortress; to be among the conquerors of the Crimea, is a privilege now, and in after years, for the sake of which a man may well bear up against hardships, privations, and fatigues, and, with a good grace, stomach a course of fasting, especially if nothing else can found to stomach."—*Letter from the Camp, Dec. 23.*

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT HAMBURG.—Hamburg and its vicinity, on New-Year's-day, was visited with a hurricane and inundation of a severer kind than anything witnessed for the past half-century. All the principal streets were rendered impassable save in boats. The dykes built along the banks of the river to prevent inundations were also broken through in many places, and the country flooded. In the harbour several ships, some of large size, were driven from their moorings and capsized; others were dismantled, and again others thrown with such vehemence against other ships that the weakest were stove in. The hurricane appears to have swept with equal force over the wide district from the Dutch coast up to Lubeck. Several ships were lost, among others the *George Canning*, a fine ship of 700 tons burden, one of the Hamburg and New York packets, with every one on board. She sailed from New York for Hamburg on the 3rd of December, with a cargo of sundry merchandise, and it is reported, above fifty passengers. She had a favourable run across, and arrived off Heligoland on the evening of the 31st of December, all well, when the outburst of the gale compelled her captain to heave to, and await a more favourable opportunity of running into the Elbe. Nothing was seen of her afterwards, and her melancholy fate was first brought to light on Tuesday morning last by a quantity of wreck being washed up near Cuxhaven, with the name of the vessel on the fragments. There is little doubt that she must have quickly gone to pieces, and that all belonging to her (twenty-five of a crew, and above fifty passengers) perished.





SHIPMENT AT TRIESTE OF WOODEN HOUSES, FURS, ETC., FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.

## SHIPMENT OF HUTS AND CLOTHING FROM TRIESTE.

In addition to the Huts which have been sent from Southampton for the Allied Army, a large number have been forwarded to the Crimea from Trieste within the last few weeks. Those sent from the latter port were made at Cilli, in Steiermark; and our Correspondent at Trieste, who has sent the accompanying Sketch, states that all the joiners in the surrounding districts had been working day and night for some time to complete the order. The result of this activity has been, that the first shipment of the Huts was dispatched about three weeks ago, and must have reached Balaclava before this time.

Several hundred bales of furs have been shipped by Lloyd's steamers for Constantinople. We see also that Lord Westmoreland, on the part of our Government, has made a contract with the house of Weikersheim and Co., at Vienna, for an immediate supply of furs and winter clothing for our troops in the Crimea.

A large number of articles of winter clothing, and more particularly of shoes, ordered of a house at Berne, on account of the British Government, left Switzerland last week.

## BURNING OF A TURKISH SHIP OF WAR OFF EUPATORIA.

(From a Correspondent)

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Eupatoria, Dec. 22, says, "I send you an outline of a little adventure which took place here yesterday. At eight a.m., the 21st Dec., a Turkish line-of-battle ship, which was wrecked in the gale of November last, about four miles from this place, was observed to be on fire,

when boats from H.M.S. *Curaçoa* were sent to try and extinguish the flames. There being large bodies of Cossacks on the beach, and in the immediate neighbourhood, the *Viper*, one of the new gun-boats, was sent to protect the boats' crews. On arriving at the wreck she was found to be in one mass of flame, fore and aft. The boats returned to their ship, and the *Viper* steamed a few miles along the coast towards an out-picket near the sea, from which the Tartars had been driven during the night by the Cossacks. From not knowing the coast soundings, we proceeded with great caution, having a boat ahead to sound; this gave the Cossacks time to get away from the picket-house, where they had taken up their quarters. On arriving within 4000 yards we fired our Lancaster guns, with shot, at 18 deg. elevation, to try the range, when both shot fell in amongst them; at which, being evidently surprised at our long range, they galloped off as fast as their horses could carry them, extending into very open order over the plain. It is not known if any damage was done by our shot, but two riderless horses were seen galloping off. As we steamed within 600 or 800 yards of the beach into two fathoms water, we opened again with shell; but, from the way they had opened out, without doing anything beyond frightening some of them—as was seen by one man going down on his face till the shell had burst, and then up and away. They disappeared over some low hills about 4000 or 5000 yards off.

"Observing a good-looking boat on shore, we landed a party to bring her off or destroy her, which latter they did. This was probably the boat in which the Cossacks came off and set fire to the wreck."

The accompanying Sketch, by Lieut. Lodder, is taken at the moment the main-mast was falling over the side, the mizen-mast having previously fallen. The boats are seen leaving the wreck. The *Viper*, with her boat ahead, sounding, is on the right, firing upon the Cossacks near the picket-house. Some Tartars galloped along the coast, abeam of the vessel, and

in the retreat of the Russians entered the picket-house, and brought out some lances, evidently left in the hurry of departure by the Cossacks.

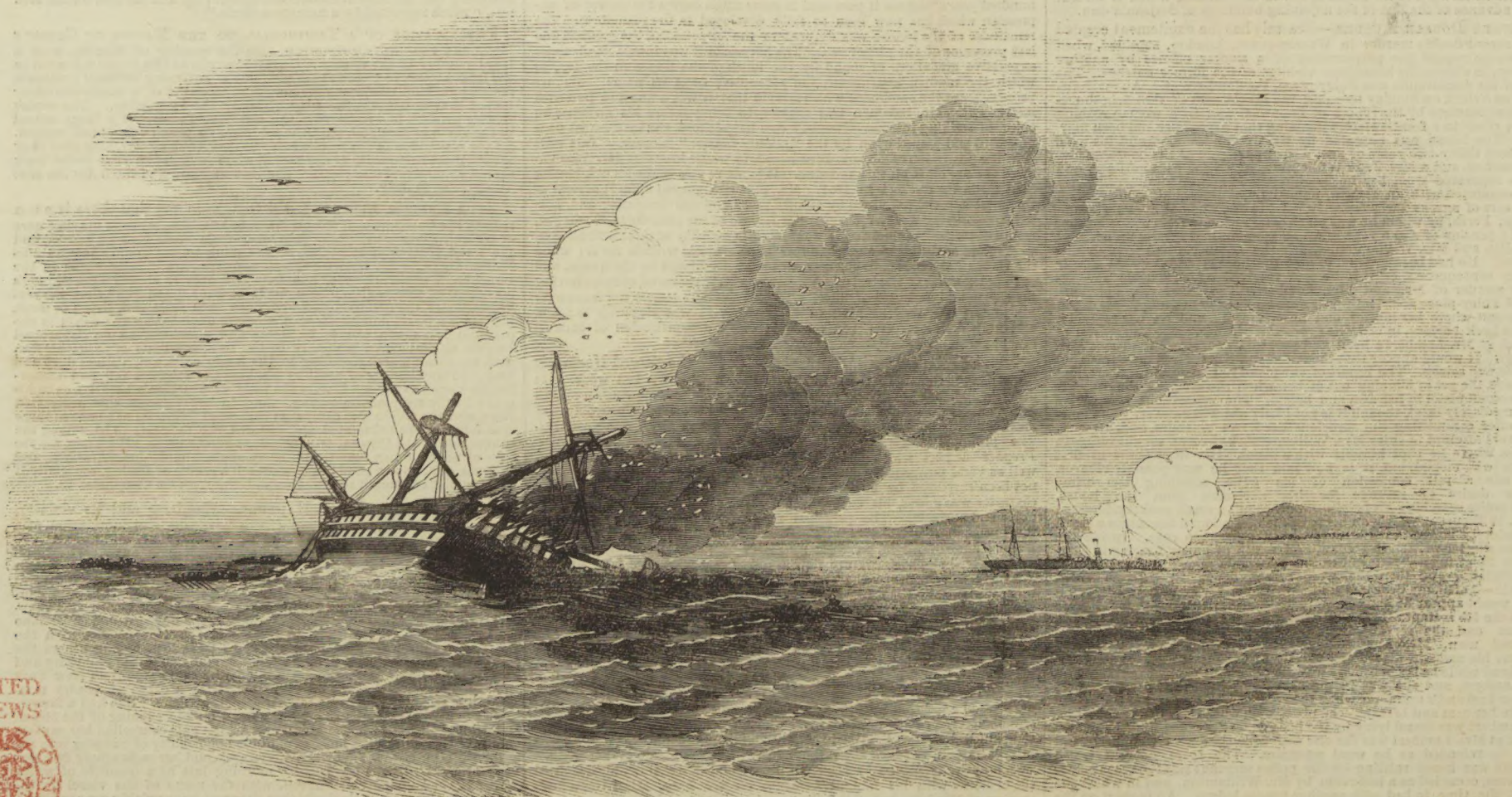
**COSTUME IN THE CRIMEA.**—A young officer of cavalry, in a lively letter to his father, admitting severe privations, but undepressed by them, gives the following account of his clothing:—A pair of large sailor's boots, a pair of coarse sailor's trousers, a pea-jacket with anchor buttons, and his own old foraging-cap, the last remnant of his regimental rags.

**PARIS** under Julius Cæsar covered a space of 15 hectares 23 ares (the hectare is nearly 2½ English acres); under Julian, of 38 hectares 79 ares; under Charles V., of 250 hectares 87 ares; under Louis XIV., of 1103 hectares 91 ares; and at present it is, within the fortifications, 25,755 hectares and 80 ares—which is more than half the department of the Seine.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN THE EUXINE.**—Mr. Liddell, the engineer of the new Leicester and Hitchin Railway, has obtained leave of absence for two months to lay a submarine cable for telegraphic purposes from Varna to either Cape Chersonese or Balaclava. The cable is ready, and Mr. Liddell is on the point of sailing to complete his commission of thus bringing the Euxine, 300 miles across, for the flight of intelligence between the Allied armies in the Crimea and their respective Governments.

The tenant-right agitators are preparing for a "demonstration" in Wexford, in which a so-called county meeting is to take place on the 23rd instant.

The clipper-ship *Blue Jacket*, one of the Fox line of packets, was on Wednesday taken up by the Postmaster-General, for the conveyance of the Australian mails of the 5th of March next.



BURNING OF A TURKISH SHIP-OF-WAR, OFF EUPATORIA.



GENERAL CANROBERT.

THE Portrait of the French General which we give this week is from a Sketch taken by our Artist on the memorable afternoon of the battle of Inkerman. General Canrobert does not appear to be afraid of the Russian sharpshooters, as he always wears his gold-laced hat, with white feathers, even when in action. From all accounts it would appear that the French troops altogether, both officers and men, attend much more to the "pomp and circumstance" of war than our countrymen do. For example, in a grand reconnaissance made by the French on the 28th ult., frequent allusion is made by those who describe it to the gallant show which our allies made on the occasion.

At ten o'clock on the day above mentioned, large bodies of French cavalry were seen from the English Camp in motion across the plain; the glittering helmets, *pantalons rouges*, and white horses upon which one regiment was mounted, forming, in contrast with the green plain, a pretty spectacle in the morning sunlight. They advanced skirmishers in front to the well-known Turkish redoubts, from which the Cossack pickets and videttes beat a hasty retreat. A body also galloped to their left, and crowned the heights, close underneath which occurred the memorable Light Cavalry charge on the 25th October. Turning to their right, the reconnaissance galloped towards the village of Kamara, and then came in full pursuit of many Cossacks, who, with their shining spear heads in the air, made the best of the way before them, with the exception of one, whose horse stumbling brought him to the ground, and, after running for some distance, was made prisoner. The Cossacks continued to retreat until they reached the entrance of a gorge, where stands a ruined house; here the French halted, the cause being soon rendered apparent by the appearance of a large force of Cossacks and the rallying of the runaways. A sharp interchange of fire from the respective carbines on either side took place, which lasted for several minutes, when the Cossacks again retreated through the gorge, and a portion of the French cavalry galloped gallantly up to the crest of the brown hill overlooking it, firing down below, and evidently making also the best use of their eyes in their commanding position, from which might be had a fine view of the Russian camp. This same camp has been observed for some minutes to have become the scene of some great activity, and from it emerges a large cavalry force, and ten guns are by this time horsed and being moved from a redoubt by the rear to a commanding position. The Russian trenches, too, are lined by their great-coated soldiers. The French cavalry

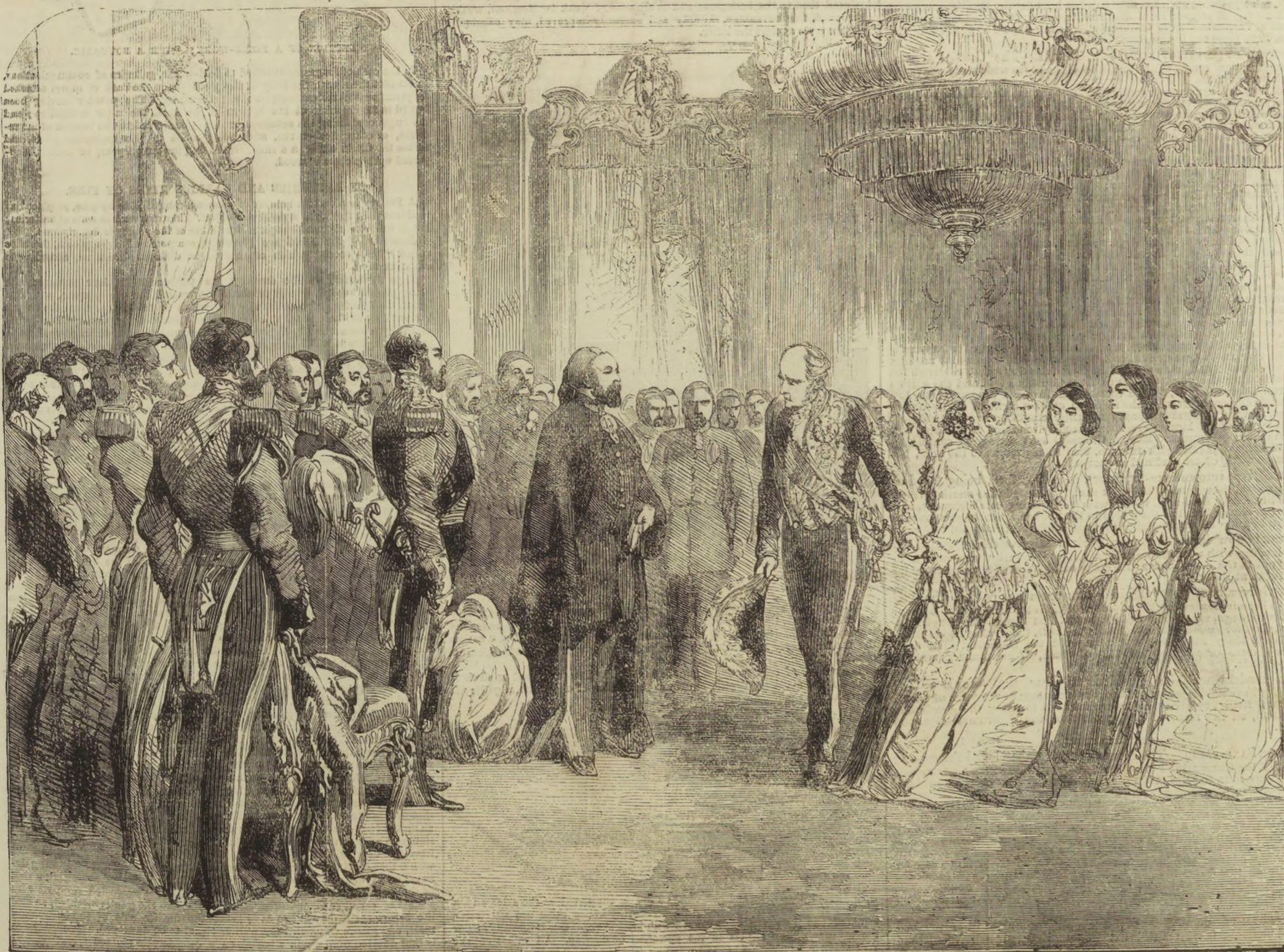
GENERAL CANROBERT, SKETCHED AFTER THE BATTLE OF INKERMEN.

are quickly seen retiring from their position on the top of the brown hill, having seen all they wanted to see; and it is rather well for them that they have beaten a retreat, for a long line of skirmishers gradually appears, and Russian battalions now top the heights; the bodies of Russian cavalry, too, on the Mackenzie-road

made preparations for passing the lower bridge; whilst the French troops, having finished their reconnaissance, retire over the hills of the Turkish redoubts, which, in their turn, are again occupied by the advancing Cossacks, who, however, come thus far and no further, having a salutary remembrance of the batteries occupied by the Marine Artillery and Marines. The French cavalry remain for some time on the plain in the event of the Russian troops being drawn on to attack, and then return to their Camp. Whilst all this was going on, a reconnaissance was also attempted on the right of the English Camp, in front of the heights: a regiment of Zouaves, the left wing of the 2nd Battalion of Rifle Brigade and the 42nd Regiment, the Royal Marines, also having orders to be ready to stand instantly to their arms. Here, however, little was done. The Russian pickets, of course, made the best of their way from their picket-house (800 yards only in advance of our pickets, and occupying an extremely beautiful position in a hollow between two high hills), leaving behind them all their cooking utensils and a Cossack lance; the former useful articles were, of course, immediately appropriated by the Zouaves, the latter became the capture of the bow and spear of Colonel Sterling, the Assistant Adjutant-General. At this point the troops forming the French reconnaissance were seen to retire down the vale between the mountain ridges, and our reconnaissance, therefore, followed their example. Daylight, on the morning after these proceedings, revealed the Russians prepared for an attack: battalions crowned their hills with skirmishers thrown out in front; and a breastwork which had risen during the night crossed the face of the brown hill, up which the French cavalry had advanced. They remained working at this the whole day; they threw up these works with wonderful swiftness, and they appear to be exceedingly well made.

VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

THIS event, of which our Artist has given a Sketch, has excited a wonderful sensation among the orthodox Turks, and indeed among all classes in Constantinople. That a Sultan should not only enter the house of an Ambassador, but actually comply with Christian usages, so far as to allow the presentation of ladies, is thought to be one of the most startling innovations witnessed since the war began. The visit, which took place on the 24th ult., is thus described by the *Journal de Constantinople*:-



VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE



His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, whose health is better, left the Hotel d'Angleterre on Monday last, to take up his residence at the palace of the British Embassy at Pera. On Friday last his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, accompanied by his ordinary suite, proceeded to the palace of the Embassy, to visit his Royal Highness. The Sultan was received at the entrance of the palace by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the whole personnel of the British Legation in full uniform, and by the Duke of Cambridge, who waited at the head of the grand staircase. Introduced into the chief saloon, the Sultan entered most affably into conversation with the Duke. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and M. Etienne Pisani, first dragoman of the Embassy, were present at this interview; and as the noble ambassador remained standing, his Majesty graciously requested him to be seated. After the interview—which lasted twenty minutes, and in which the Sultan expressed to the Duke his sentiments of friendship and sympathy for Queen Victoria and the English people, and satisfaction at the improvement in the Duke's health—his Majesty visited Lady Stratford, who, with her daughters, was in the ball-room, and conversed with them in the most friendly manner. The Duke accompanied the Sultan half-way down the grand staircase, when the Sultan insisted he should go no further. Lord Stratford and the other members of the Legation accompanied his Majesty to the great vestibule. M. Etienne Pisani accompanied his Majesty to the palace gates, where the Sultan mounted his horse and returned to Tcheragan.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Himalaya* left Portsmouth harbour for Southampton on Saturday morning last. Having been now commissioned as a ship belonging to the fleet, she will receive an armament and a staff of naval officers.

The *Ripon* arrived at Malta on Dec. 30 from Constantinople, with invalids for England direct. On her arrival, however, her destination was of a sudden changed, the troops disembarked, and the ship was ordered to proceed to Marseilles for the conveyance of French troops.

On December 28 the *Fairy* yacht, laden with stores sent out by the Crimean Army Fund, sailed from Malta for Balaklava, as also the following transports, carrying reinforcements, stores, warm clothing, winter huts, and stoves—namely, the *Rajah*, the *Empress*, the *Candia*, the *Edwin Fox*, the *Army and Navy*, and the *Alster*.

The *Pincher*, one of the new light draught gun-boats, having had her engines put on board at Deptford, was brought down to Woolwich dockyard on Saturday, to have her guns mounted and be completed for sea. Several of the other gun-boats building at Northfleet are in an advanced state. They are all ordered to be ready previous to the ice breaking up in the Baltic in the spring of the present year.

The following detachments are under orders to proceed to the Crimea as soon as possible, to join their respective corps, viz.:—the 9th, 14th, and 39th Regiments, consisting of 430 men, to embark at Portsmouth in the steam-ship *Princess Royal*. Drafts for the 4th, 7th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, 28th, 34th, 38th, 42nd, 54th, 46th, 77th, 88th, and 93rd Regiments, and Rifle Brigade, consisting of 17 officers and 1135 men, will embark in the steam-ship *Ceresus* for the Crimea.

The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have issued a notice to medical students intimating that those whose course of study would be completed at the end of the present session, and who intended to apply for admission to the Army Medical Service, may be admitted to examination for the diploma on or after the 16th January, provided they produce a certificate.

**NO MORE GROWING LADS WANTED.**—The following circular has been issued for the guidance of recruiting parties:—"Horse Guards, Jan. 5, 1855.—It being very desirable that the recruits enlisted for the infantry should be of sufficient age and strength to enter immediately upon their duties as soldiers, the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that, until further orders, no recruit of the class of growing lads be received below the age of seventeen years.—By command, G. A. WETHERALL, A.G."

ACTIVE measures are being taken for carrying out the intentions of the Government of establishing a reserve at Malta. The reserve will, we believe, be composed of three companies of each of the regiments in the Crimea, and, for the purpose of forming these companies, all recruits for the army, as soon as attested, are to be sent to Malta, there to be drilled, before they receive their clothing. A number of efficient non-commissioned officers are to be selected from the different depôts in England, and sent to Malta to instruct the recruits. Temporary barracks are now in course of erection in the island, for the accommodation of the depôt.

The *Saladin*, laden with a large number of wooden houses for the French troops in the Crimea, left Southampton on Monday, towed by the *William McCormack* steamer. A delay of a day or two in her getting away arose from the difficulty of obtaining hands, in consequence of the articles they had to sign being for two years, provided the ship is wanted so long in the Black Sea. The screw-steamer *Black Boy* left Southampton also yesterday with eighty wooden huts for the English troops in the Crimea. A sapper from the Southampton Ordnance-office, and a number of carpenters from Gloucester, who are expert at getting up the houses, have gone out in the *Black Boy*.

**ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM THE CRIMEA.**—The *Candia* arrived at Southampton on Sunday from the Crimea—to which she conveyed French troops from Marseilles to the number of 1160 men, who were landed in good order and condition. She brings invalided troops of various regiments—from Scutari, rank and file, 86; Malta, 69; Gibraltar, 39—the whole under the command of Lieutenant Streetfield, of the 44th, and in medical charge of Staff Assistant-Surgeon Reade. She also brings the following invalided officers:—Captain Hume and Lieutenant Barnston, of the 55th Regiment; Brevet-Major Thompson, 10th Hussars, wounded at Inkerman; Lieutenant Newenham, 63rd Regiment; Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, 7th Hussars; Captain Kennedy, 77th Regiment; Lieutenant Clarke, 20th Fusiliers; Captain Bamford, 63rd Regiment; Lieutenants Granville and Greenwood, 23rd Fusiliers; Brevet-Major Yates, Royal Artillery; Captain Tryon, 7th Fusiliers. Private Scotland, Scots Fusiliers, and gunner Bowes, Royal Artillery, died on the passage home, and were buried at sea. Among the passengers by the *Candia* are five Sisters of Mercy of Miss Nightingale's party, and two of Miss Selton's, with three hospital nurses, besides some officers' wives from Gibraltar. About 25 or 30 of the officers and soldiers brought by the *Candia* are severely wounded, and in a very bad state of health; the remainder are in various stages of convalescence, and generally in good spirits. Sir Frederic Smith and Colonel Lord Methuen were most indefatigable in personally directing the movements of those under their orders, and, as a consequence, the work of disembarkation was entered upon with propriety, and pursued with care and diligence until the ship was cleared. The medical staff of the garrison was most assiduous with its important aid; the wounded were removed to sick quarters under personal medical superintendence; and all engaged in the melancholy duty received the readiest and most cordial assistance from Captain Field and the officers and crew of the *Candia*, whose number of invalids amounted to 194. Thousands of people crowded the docks to catch a sight of the wounded soldiers, and the greatest sympathy for their condition was manifested. Refreshments of all kinds were spontaneously tendered to the men, and one firm in Southampton (Messrs. Cookey) sent a waggon containing five kilderkins of porter, with tobacco, &c., as a present to the men, but the commanding officer declined to accept it.

The *Alfred*, screw steam-transport, is at Deptford, being fitted as a baking establishment for the Black Sea. It is stated that another vessel will be fitted as a flour-mill, which, with the baking establishment, will supply sweet new bread to the troops in the Crimea. Surely some means will also be adopted for supplying the troops with fresh-roasted coffee.

There is now in Southampton Dock a screw-steamer called the *Loire*, loading with wine for Balaklava. A machine with wire rope is to be sent out in the *Loire* to draw the casks and barrels of wine up the sides of the rocks at Balaklava.

The Government fleet of hired transports has within the last ten days been increased by the addition of twelve steam-vessels of considerable tonnage, viz.:—The *Lady Eglinton*, the *Union*, the *Foyle*, the *Prompt*, the *Marley Hill*, the *Kangaroo*, the *Eagle*, the *Peninsula*, the *Black Boy*, the *Whitley Park*, the *Cochrane*, and the *Canadian*. The total number of transports employed is 178—of which, 67 are steamers and 109 sailing-vessels.

OUR readers will be gratified to hear that the Board of Admiralty have paid a just tribute to the exertions and talents of Lieut. Montagu O'Reilly, by giving an order that he is to bring the *Retribution* to England, on the removal of Captain the Hon. J. Drummond to the *Tribune*.

**FRENCH SANG-FROID.**—The Russians having abandoned the ground in front of the Quarantine Fort, occupied by a small village, the French soldiers hurried in to seize on all they could—vegetables from the gardens, articles of furniture, and even the doors and windows from the cottages. Gen. Bizot had six windows placed aside to serve in Gen. Canrobert's dining-room, when erected. "All that," says a letter from a French officer, "was done under a sharp fire of musketry; which, however, only wounded two men slightly. I saw Capt. de Marivault, of the navy, carrying away with the greatest precaution a window, which he protected with infinite address with his body against the balls. Near him I saw an artilleryman gathering a salad in one of the gardens. A ball knocked out of his hands what he had collected. Grumbling at being so treated, he again set about his work, and finished it without further molestation. Such examples of sang-froid are by no means rare."

The whole of the 500,000,000 French loan is already subscribed for, and no doubt is entertained that the entire subscription will exceed 800,000,000.

#### NOTES OF SIEGE OPERATIONS AND FIELD FORTIFICATIONS.

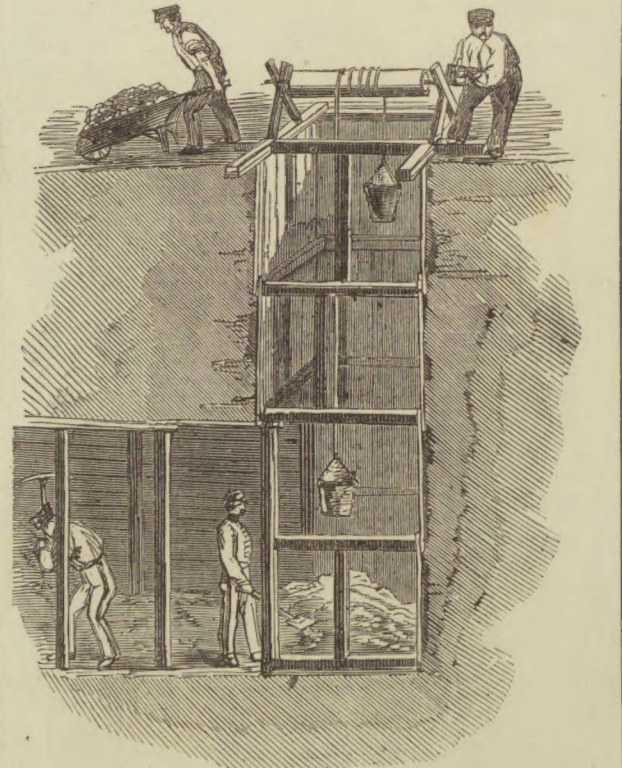
##### MINING.

MINING is a most formidable element in the art of fortification, and in siege operations, offensive and defensive; and often decides the issue of the conflict, after all the resources of skill above ground have been exhausted. It is a complete species of attack and defence in itself, and may be used to such an extent, and so successfully, by the weaker party, as to neutralise the effect of superior numbers and superiority of works above ground. One important feature in favour of the use of mining by the besieged is the comparatively few hands it requires. So long as the garrison is sufficiently strong to guard the posts against surprise, a company of fifty or sixty miners will be sufficient to render the approaches formidable; destroying batteries of attack, one by one, as they are brought to bear, and blowing up the outer works of defence, as soon as the enemy obtains footing on them. What is true also of mining in the defence of places is true also in the attack. "Mines," says General Monk, "where you may come to make them, are much better than batteries for the taking of towns or castles; because they always prove much more dangerous and terrible to an enemy, by means of their sudden and unexpected operations; and all sudden and unexpected actions are very successful in all martial affairs." He adds, "A commander cannot take any place of strength with any certainty or safety without the use both of batteries and mines;" by which, as we apprehend, he means that a commander cannot be certain of being able to take a place without having recourse to the use of mines, just as he cannot be certain of taking it without completely investing it; although many instances have occurred, both before and particularly since Monk's time, of places of great strength being taken without mining, as there have been some, but by no means numerous, of places taken without regular and complete investment.

The strength of mining lies in that which is the prime virtue of all military operations, the secrecy of its workings; and the protection under which, until discovered, those employed at it work. In works of attack it fairly counterbalances the advantages obtained by the concealed ramparts under Vauban's system of fortification; and, if left undisturbed in its operations, may be used to blow up a portion of the very wall of the rampart, or, by means of a subterranean passage, to bring cannon to the very ditch for the purpose of breaching it. But precautions are usually adopted in all permanent fortifications to prevent such methods of approach.

Every completely fortified place is provided with a system of mines, with galleries running not only under different parts of the works, but even beyond them, beneath the exterior ground. The system most generally employed would consist of—1. A gallery running all along under the *banquette* of the covert-way, and called the *counterscarp* gallery. 2. A gallery at the distance of the salient or extreme point of the ravelin, and called the *envelope* gallery; this used formerly to extend all round the work, like the counterscarp gallery, but its position being found to be exposed, it is now generally only laid at the salient angle itself. 3. Between the counterscarp gallery and the envelope are laid galleries called *galleries of communication*; and beyond these, (4) shooting out in all directions, and even beyond the foot of the glacis, *listening-galleries* in all directions. The outline of the whole scheme is very similar to that of a spider's web. The object of the first of these positions is to blow up parts of the works upon which the besiegers may have made a lodgment; that of the last, as the name implies, is by means of listening to discover if the enemy are making any approaches by mining; and, if so, to thwart them, by destroying such works. In listening, the ear is applied to the soil; and although the question as to what distance the mining operations of an enemy may be discovered by this means cannot be precisely determined, 90 feet may be taken as a safe medium in ordinary soil; and, consequently, listening-galleries should not be further than 180 feet apart.

Taking into consideration the advantage which the besieged have in being thus prepared beforehand with a system of mines, giving them the command over any works of the kind constructed by the enemy, it may be assumed as a fair position that whilst in siege operations above ground the attack has the superiority over the defence; beneath the surface the defence has the superiority over the attack. In a word, generally, mining is of more advantage to the besieged than to the besiegers; and in the case of weak fortifications, weakly garrisoned, this advantage, skilfully and zealously improved, may effectually turn the scale against the latter.



Strictly speaking, excavations made by the besiegers against the place only are called *mines*; those made by the defenders under their works, or under the works of the besiegers, being distinguished as *countermines*. But it makes the matter clearer to speak of them respectively as *offensive* and *defensive* mines.

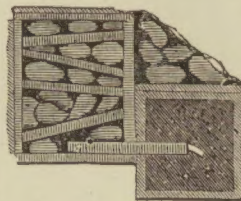
The process of constructing a mine is as follows. A square well or shaft is sunk to the necessary depth; and from the bottom of the shaft a gallery is driven out to the place where the mine is to be.



In digging the shafts and galleries the soil is supported at the sides and a top by strong planks or sheet piling. In permanent mines these are afterwards removed, and the whole interior cased with brickwork. Our Engravings show the attitude of the miners in the operation of digging. All mines require ventilation and lighting when in progress. The latter is sometimes effected by

means of reflecting mirrors, sometimes by candles—the former, by large bellows, drawing a supply of air through tubing from the outer atmosphere.

The shaft and galleries being thus prepared, the loading of the mine takes place; the necessary charge being placed in a box, and deposited in a chamber dug out from the side of the gallery into the soil. A hose containing powder, called a fuse (in French a *sauvillon*), is then fixed in the box, and laid along the gallery in a narrow wooden trough (in French called an *auget*), to the place where it is to be fired. As soon as the charge is lodged in the chamber, and the hose-trough fixed, the chamber is



CHAMBER OF A MINE.

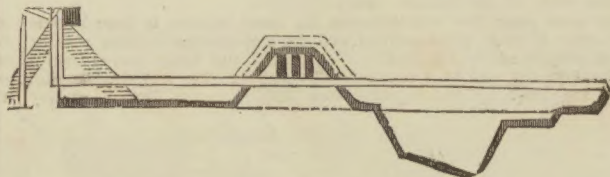
blocked up with earth—a process called *tamping*—so as to prevent the explosion from wasting itself laterally in the gallery. The charge put into the mine depends upon the depth perpendicularly (called the *line of least resistance*), the nature of the soil, and the nature of the explosion required. When the explosion forms a crater about twice as wide across the top as the depth, the charge is called a *two-line charge*, and the crater a *two-line crater*. Increased charges will give craters having diameters equal to three, four, five, and six times the depth, or line of least resistance. A mine loaded with a very great charge of powder is called a *globe of compression*, from its compressing or disturbing effects upon the ground beyond the sphere of its crater. It is said that a charge equal to a six-line crater will ruin galleries at a distance greater than four times the line of resistance. Hence they are much resorted to by besiegers to destroy defensive mines. Sometimes the mine, after being charged, is filled up with stones to make the explosion the more destructive.

In destroying an enemy's mine or subterranean work, or to stifle those employed at it, where it is not required that the explosion should extend to disturb the surface of the ground, a much smaller charge is employed, calculated according to the radius to which the explosion is intended to operate. This smothered mine is called a *camouflet*.

##### FOUGASSES.

An important application of mines is in the defence of field-works. In this case they are of much smaller dimensions than in works of permanent fortification; and they are here called *fougasses*. They are, of course, generally constructed before the weakest parts of the works, or those most exposed to attack, and particularly all salient angles or faces not protected by cross-fire: these points being so defended, even if an enemy should have advanced within a few paces of a work, yet they are not, in the smallest degree, nearer becoming masters of it; since, on springing the mines, they are blown up in a moment, which, besides the loss of men, throws the others into the utmost confusion, not suspecting in the least what is prepared for them. To be effectual, this system of defence should be judiciously organised, and upon a scale of some extent. To resist a determined attack by a strong force, the fougasses should be laid in several lines, at appropriate distances from each other; for, should there be only one line, the enemy, on its blowing up, would instantly rush forward in the certainty of not meeting any more obstacles of the same kind. When the garrison is strong enough to permit of sallies, the explosion of mines affords good opportunity for making them with advantage.

The construction of *fougasses* for field-works is much simpler than that of larger mines. At the distance of ten, twelve, or even fourteen feet from the ditch of a work, a pit, or shaft, three feet square, is dug to the depth of six, seven, or eight feet. When the earth is not of a very firm nature, the sides, as in the case of larger mines, are supported with boards or sheet piling. When the shaft is of sufficient depth, a square hole is made at the bottom, in that side next the work, and extending towards it, in order to form a lodgement for the box of powder. This excavation is called the chamber of the mine. The dimensions of the box holding the powder fit the height and breadth of the chamber, which should be exactly a cube, whose side is one-sixth part the depth of the shaft. The inside of the box must be a cube, whose side is exactly the ninth part of the depth of the shaft. The cover is not made fast to it; a hole, an inch and a half square, is cut in the side of the box, about an inch from the bottom, to admit a small wooden tube, intended to conduct the fire to the powder. It appears about an inch on the outside, but reaches quite to the middle of the box within, that the powder may kindle from the centre, which produces the best effect.



SECTION OF A FIELD-WORK; WITH A FOUGASSE.

In the case of fougasses attached to field-works, galleries of communications, to connect them with the body of the place (as in the case of mines attached to permanent fortifications), are not necessary. The powder having been buried in its chamber at the bottom of the shaft, the latter is filled up; and the auget containing the sauvison or fuse is conducted to the interior of the redoubt, or other field-works, after being made to pass under the glacis, and across the ditch, either in a small trench dug for the purpose, or over it, supported upon pickets of wood.

##### OF BATTERIES AND VARIOUS KINDS OF FIRE.

A Battery is a certain number of cannons, ranged side by side, so placed as to direct their fire upon a particular object. There are various sorts of batteries; but it will be sufficient to explain the nature of the principal descriptions.

*Batteries of the Field* are generally composed of light pieces, therefore called "field-pieces," which are moved in different directions, according to circumstances.

*Siege Batteries*, on the contrary, are permanent in their arrangement; being placed behind a bank of earth constructed for the purpose, which is called the *épaulement*, and the object of which is to conceal from the enemy the working of the pieces, and protect the men working them. The height of the *épaulement* is about six feet. The *épaulement* itself is pierced with cuts, through which the cannons are fired, which cuts are called *embrasures*. The embrasures are made wider on the outer than the inner face of the work, on account of the spreading fire of the cannon, and to prevent the cheeks, or sides, thereof from being destroyed, and also to allow of the cannon being moved round horizontally, according to circumstances—that is to command as wide a range as possible. The portions of the *épaulement* where it is not cut through with embrasures are called *mertons*.

*Siege batteries* are divided into batteries *à ricochet*, and batteries in breach.

A Battery *à ricochet* is intended to enfilade a piece of fortification, so that the shot, falling upon a given spot, shall afterwards proceed by leaps and bounds—something after the fashion of a stone skimming the water—and, traversing the whole length of the rampart struck, overthrow everything that opposes its passage. The use of these batteries, which are placed at a certain distance off the sides of the works attacked, is principally to destroy or silence the guns of the enemy, so as to allow of the works of approach against the place to be carried on un molestedly.

*Batteries in breach* are employed to destroy the rampart itself, or make such an aperture in it as to allow of the entrance of the besieging troops. They are, therefore, placed directly opposite, instead of off, the side of the works attacked.

*Batteries en barbette* have an *épaulement* of only about three feet or less in height, and the guns so placed as to fire over it. These batteries are especially available in situations higher than those of the enemy, which not being commanded by direct fire on a level, the comparatively low *épaulement* is sufficient protection. Guns *en barbette* have this advantage, that, not firing through embrasures, they may be turned to fire in any direction.

It may be desirable here to explain, for the information of the non-professional reader, the peculiarities of the various modes of firing which are employed in siege operations, and which are spoken of as "direct," "enfilade," "ricochet," "vertical," "pitching," "plunging," &c. *Direct fire* is that which proceeds from a gun pointed at right angles with the face of the fortification, or object attacked; and, of course, is that best adapted for breaching purposes. *Enfilade fire* is that which proceeds from a gun placed in line with the face of the wall, or object attacked; so as to sweep along from end to end of it. *Ricochet fire* differs but slightly from enfilade, or rather is a species of it; the only peculiarities being in the charge of powder, which is considerably less than that for a sweeping enfilade, and in the slight elevation given to the gun, by which the shot is made to touch the ground within the enfiladed face, and then to bound along the terre-plain. *Vertical fire* is peculiar to mortar-practice; in circumstances a very terrible mode of attack. Here the mortar being elevated to forty-five degrees, the shells take a bold curve in the atmosphere, and fall within the enceinte of the place besieged, where they burst, scattering destruction around. *Pitching fire* is employed in the case of projecting a shot or shell against a wall or other object, which itself is concealed from view by a mass of earth, or other obstruction. To this end the gun is elevated, so that the ball or shell may fall so as to graze the further side of the obstructing mass, and glance off against the wall or object to be destroyed. *Plunging fire* is that directed from a gun situated on a considerable eminence, and pointed downwards upon an object.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE memoirs and letters of the Rev. Sydney Smith, privately printed by his daughter, Lady Holland, will be published, it is said, with certain omissions, early in the present season. The few who have been permitted to see the work are delighted with Sydney's letters.

Mr. Lockhart's books will, we hear, be added to the library at Abbot's-ford. Mr. Lockhart, it is understood, has destroyed much of his extensive, and it is easy to believe valuable, correspondence. His predecessor in the editorship of the *Quarterly* did the same.

So little is known of William Vandervelde the younger (the great painter), that we shall be more than excused for bringing to light the following new facts about him. On the 18th of April, 1658, William Vandervelde, the younger painter, and Mrs. Magdalen Walravens, his wife, went before a Public Notary in Amsterdam, and attached their names to a document that the survivor of the other should be the sole heir of what they both possessed. This was done from the uncertainty of life, and from the fact, as the document sets forth, that Mrs. Magdalen Walravens was then "exceeding far gone with child." Now, this very document, written in Dutch, at Amsterdam, in 1658, was in 1707 the only will of the great painter, and was proved as such in London in that year by Magdalen Walravens, the painter's widow. To this we will add another new fact, that the widow made her will August 13, 1716, describes herself therein as of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, and leaves all her estate, real and personal, to her daughter, Sarah Burgess, wife of John Burgess, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Esquire. Collectors of Vandervelde's works will like to know the descent of the painter's property? Who was Mr. Burgess? and are there any representatives of the Vanderveldes now alive?

The following interesting letter tells its own story. It is from the favourite daughter of the distinguished painter of "Belshazzar's Feast":—

In reference to the communications of your correspondents on the subject of the "Belshazzar's Feast," you may possibly like to know the whole history. My father painted two finished oil sketches of the "Belshazzar" before he executed the large picture; but the latter was not copied from either; and a comparison of the three would satisfactorily prove that the sketches were merely memoranda of the first conception of the subject. My father himself viewed the sketches much in this light, and always spoke of the perfected work as the original, though literally it could scarcely be so esteemed. One of the sketches was purchased by Mr. Belisario, a merchant; and the other by Mr. Wilson, a lawyer—both patrons of the fine arts—five-and-thirty years ago. Which of the two sketches may now be in the possession of Mr. White I cannot pretend to say.

As regards the engraving, it was, like all the other engravings executed by my father, designed upon the plate from his recollection of the principal picture, aided by his own imagination and by occasional reference to the sketches; and, as you observe, it differs materially, not only from the large picture—which it most resembled, however—but from the previous sketches.

On one point there can scarcely be two opinions—that, however curious and interesting the original sketches may be, their existence can in no way compensate for the loss of the great picture itself. Nevertheless my father was alive to the defects in the painting; and was, besides, so satisfied that he could vastly improve the composition, that he determined on painting a fresh picture on a larger scale, which he intended to leave as the picture of "Belshazzar's Feast;" and one of the last conversations I ever had with him was on this very subject.

Artists express astonishment at the large amount of money which Mr. Brockdon has left behind him. His property has been sworn under £30,000. He did not make his money by Art; but by indiarubber corks and other ingenious contrivances, to which we called attention at the time of his death.

Mr. Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," has given a gold medal "for the encouragement of literature in Liberia." The medal itself is from the graver of Mr. W. C. Taylor, and merits notice as a work of art. It bears no personal allusion to its donor.

We are sorry to record the death of the Belfast Government School of Design. It faded under the shadow of the Marlborough-house protection, soon found the self-supporting system one under which it could only starve, and has now decently given up the ghost. Marlborough-house will, in the long run, it is feared, swallow up all the provincial schools; but, in doing this, will it supply anything of corresponding value? and is it not likely to come into unpleasant collision with the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square?

The dispute about the date of publication of the first edition of Pope's "Dunciad," which our contemporary *Notes and Queries* undertook to comprehend and decide, has just been determined. The "Dunciad" first appeared in May, 1728.

The many admirers of Turner are angry with Mr. Leslie, the painter for saying that Turner was a poor hand at painting a tree. "With the exception of here and there a willow, and, in his Italian views, the frequent pine and cypress, I look in vain," says Mr. Leslie, "for a specific discrimination in his trees; or in the vegetation of his foregrounds, in which there is little that is English. I cannot remember an oak, an elm, an ash, or a beech in any picture by him; nor do I remember anything much like the beauty of an English hedge. Neither has he expressed the deep verdure of his own country; and hence he is the most unfaithful among great painters to the essential and most beautiful characteristics of English midland scenery." This cannot satisfy either Mr. Ruskin or Mr. Munro; but the truth of Mr. Leslie's position is, to our thinking, not to be doubted.

The orthocoming article in the *Quarterly* on Mr. Leech, the deservedly-favourite artist of English domestic life, is, it is said, by Mr. Thackeray. In this case we may foretell a treat.

**ROYAL VISIT TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.**—On Thursday the exhibition of the Photographic Society was visited at eleven o'clock by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The collection, which is rather an extensive one, has just been completed. The pictures include many by distinguished amateurs, and agreeably illustrate the progress made in the different branches of photography. Not the least interesting and attractive are the stereoscopic pictures. Several were exhibited by professional gentlemen—one stand being remarkable, as it not only exhibited the wonders of the stereoscope in producing the illusion of solidity, but presented wonderfully accurate likenesses of popular and well-known men, such as Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. G. V. Brooke, Mr. Charles Keane, Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Mathews, J. B. Gough, &c. These portraits were from the photographic establishment of Mr. Mayall, in Regent-street.

**POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR THE WAR.**—The Post-office authorities in St. Martin's-le-Grand, in order to give increased facilities with respect to the transmission of correspondence to and from the seat of war, have determined to increase the staff of officers in the department at Constantinople and certain other stations between the United Kingdom and the Crimea. Orders were issued a few days since for the engagement of a number of clerks, letter-sorters, and letter-carriers, for the performance of this "foreign duty," preference being given to men in the General Post division, in the first instance, who might be inclined to volunteer. Yesterday the appointments of a number of sorters and letter-carriers were authorised by the Postmaster-General, and these officers will in consequence be despatched without delay. Most of them are of some years' standing in the office. Eight are destined for Constantinople, and others for other stations will follow. The pay is to be liberal, and a complete outfit is to be provided for them.

**INCREASED SALARY TO COUNTY COURT JUDGES.**—By an order of the Government, fifteen of the sixty County Court Judges have been selected to receive a salary of £1500 a year each. Under a recent act of Parliament the maximum salary to be paid to the County Court Judges was £1400, and the minimum £1200. The labour of all the Judges has been considered by the Government, and the result is, that the maximum salary is to be awarded to fifteen out of the whole number. The Judges are precluded, by a provision, from practising at the bar. It is understood that the metropolitan Judges have been included in the highest amount of salary to be paid. In some of the districts the causes entered have annually exceeded 10,000 in each. The County Court Judges are allowed their travelling expenses.

Vienna, on the night of the 1st inst., was visited by a tremendous hurricane. One of the old walls of the Church of St. Stephen was blown down, and the roofs of several houses were carried away. It will be remembered that here the new year was ushered in with a violent gale, and the great storm at Hamburg raged on the same day.

## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORIGIN OF CHESS.

BY DR. DUNCAN FORBES.

## CHAPTER VII.—ON THE INVENTION OF CHESS IN INDIA—ACCORDING TO THE ARABS AND PERSIANS.

THE writers of Arabia and Persia are nearly unanimous on the following points:—1. That the game of Shatranj was invented in India. 2. That the inventor's name was "Sassa," or "Sissa," the son of Dāhīr. 3. That the aim and object of the game was to teach, explain, or illustrate the art of war. And 4. That it was introduced from India into Persia during the reign of Naushirwān the Just, as we have fully detailed in the last chapter. So far, "Doctors agree;" but they almost all differ as to the precise time and place (meaning, by the latter term, that precise part of India) of the invention. Suffice it to say that it occurred, as they believe, between the period of Alexander's expedition and the reign of Naushirwān.

I have already expressed my sincere conviction that what the Arabs and Persians consider as the "Invention of Chess," means merely the very natural modification of the "Chaturanga" into the "Shatranj." It is curious, too, that in this conviction I am confirmed by the author of a Treatise on Chess, belonging to the Asiatic Society. Unfortunately, this work is incomplete, and the author's name is not given. It is evident, however, that he lived either during the reign of Timur, or somewhat later; for he gives in his work eighteen problems (of which some will appear hereafter), which occurred in actual play to "Khāja Ali Shatranji," the Philidor of Timur's Court. This anonymous author has given the three following different accounts of the Invention of Chess, which I have slightly abridged. He differs from all other writers in this:—"That Sassa, the son of Dāhīr, did not invent the game of Chess; but that he merely modified an older, and—as he thinks—a more perfect form of the game. He is also singular in asserting that the Hindūs did not invent the older game; giving as his sole reason for this differing from all previous writers, 'that the Hindūs were a dull and stupid race, incapable of doing such a thing. This he repeats, in I believe half-a-dozen places, without the least variation. He, for some reason or other, detested the Hindūs, and conferred the honour of the invention on the Greeks!!! It must be said in his favour, however, that he nowhere claims it for his own nation. But let us allow the author to speak for himself:—

## FIRST ACCOUNT OF THE INVENTION OF CHESS.

"They relate that immediately after the invasion of Alexander the Great, there reigned in India a King, by name Kaid. He was very powerful and wealthy, and liberal and brave. He was passionately addicted to war, and always proved victorious over his enemies. In the course of time he became sole master of the whole of the land of Hind; nor did there remain in that extensive region a single King or Prince inclined to dispute his authority. At length, when he no longer had an enemy left to conquer, he was necessarily compelled to cease from war, which to him had become a second nature. Now this King was endowed with high principles of justice, honour, and truth, for which noble qualities he was adored by his servants and subjects. While occupied in subduing the neighbouring kingdoms, his ruling passion was fully gratified in the pursuit of conquests, and in the acquisition of fame, which he considered as the only means of happiness in this world. To him, now that no enemy remained, peace became intolerably irksome; but his sense of justice would not permit him to involve in the miseries of war those who had already submitted to his authority. All his people, from the very highest to the lowest, passed their days in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, while he himself had fallen a prey to sorrow and affliction to such a degree that he lost all relish for food and drink, and looked upon death as his only relief.

"This King had a Minister, by name Sassa, a man of profound wisdom and penetration, to whom he communicated his miserable condition, saying, 'Day and night my mind is harassed with the thoughts of war and strife; when in the hours of the night sleep overpowers me, I dream of nothing but battle-fields and conquests; and in the morning, when I awake, I still think over my imaginary contests and victories. Now you are well aware that I have no longer one single enemy or rebel in my whole dominions with whom to contend. It is utterly repugnant to justice and common sense to go to war without any cause. If I were to do so God would be displeased with me, and a severe retribution for my evil deeds would soon overtake me, even in this world; for is it not said that "a kingdom governed by falsehood and oppression is void of stability, and it will soon pass away?" Tell me, then, O Sassa, for great is thy wisdom, what am I to do in order to regain my peace of mind, and obtain relief from my present state of weariness and disgust?'

"When the wise Sassa had heard from his Sovereign this detail of his grievances, he instantly bethought him of a rare game, known to him by report, the invention of an ancient Grecian sage, by name Hermes, which had recently been introduced into India by Alexander and his soldiers, who used to play at it at times of leisure. This was, in truth, the "Shatranj Kāmil," or 'Perfect Chess' of which the Hindūs had acquired a crude notion; but not one of them could play it correctly, because they were a stupid and ignorant race of people. This much, however, Sassa had learned, that the game of Chess, the invention of Hermes, the Grecian sage, represented an exact image of war, such as might have been carried on between two Kings; and consequently that it might, in reality, prove to be a seasonable remedy in the case of his own Sovereign. Then said Sassa to the King, 'Sire, grant me a little time in this important business, and I believe I shall be able to accomplish something in your behalf, so that you may still enjoy all the excitements of war, and the delights of victory, while at the same time your servants and subjects may live safe and secure in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.' At this proposal the King was highly pleased; he granted the Minister the time required, and said to him, 'On that day when you shall have relieved my mind from its present state of misery, I will freely confer upon you whatever boon you may ask.'

"Sassa immediately sent messengers in quest of the chess-board and men, which were accordingly procured for him. Inasmuch as he was a man of great penetration, he soon succeeded in discovering the moves of the pieces, and the nature of the game. This done, he said to himself, 'Verily the inventor of this game was a profound philosopher; the sages of Hind could never have accomplished this; nor are they capable of understanding it. Now if I were to present the game in this perfect state, before my own Sovereign, assuredly he would never learn to play it, neither would his mind find any delight therein. Let me then simplify this rare invention of the Grecian sage, so that it may fall within the scope of the Royal understanding and capacity; for, hath not our prophet Muhammed (on whom be peace) said to one of his companions, 'you must address yourself to mankind in accordance with the nature of their dispositions and the extent of their capacities?'

"Hereupon, Sassa, the wise Minister, reduced the fifty-six pieces of the 'Perfect Chess' to thirty-two in number; having thus discarded twenty-four pieces from the great board of the Grecian sage. All that had been difficult in the original game he rendered easy; and he conferred on all the Pawns the very same privileges, viz., that of becoming Fuzins only, on reaching the opposite extremity of the board; and not that of becoming a Rook, a Knight, or a Fil, according to circumstances, as in the older game. And he made the board to consist only of eight squares by eight, that is altogether sixty-four squares—the form in which it is now used; and then he presented it to the King. The latter soon acquired the theory and practice of the game, and night and day it formed his supreme delight, so that he thenceforth gave up all thoughts of war and bloodshed in the real battle-field. One day he thus addressed his wise Minister, 'O Sassa, did I not promise thee that I would give thee as a boon whatever thou wouldst be pleased to ask of me? Now is thy time to claim thy reward. I am a King of my word; for base and contemptible is that Sovereign who dealeth in falsehoods, and who shrinketh from the fulfilment of his promise.'

"The sage Minister replied, 'O, my Sovereign, may you live a thousand years; I merely ask as my reward that for the first square on the board you give me one silver diram, two for the second square, four for the third, and so on, doubling the number for each square, till the sixty-fourth square is attained.' To the King this demand seemed very insignificant, and thus he spoke, 'Friend Sassa, I have hitherto looked upon you as a man of wisdom; why will you render me ridiculous by limiting your demand to such a contemptible and trifling sum? You ought to have asked for something worthy at once of my munificence and of your own merit.' The Minister made his obeisance and said, 'Sire, I am quite satisfied with what I have asked, nor would it be becoming in your servant to alter his demand, merely because your Majesty is bountiful and liberal.' Once more the King said, 'Sassa, have you ever found me backward or niggardly in rewarding the faithful services of my friends? Your wits have altogether forsaken you; ask me at least to make you ruler of one of my kingdoms, or possessor of one of my well-stored treasuries.' To this Sassa replied, 'Sire, I will thus far comply with your commands, that if, after my present demand is settled, you should think that ought further is due to me, I will freely accept the same as a mark of your Majesty's bounty and liberality.'

"To this proposal the King readily agreed. He then sent for his treasurer, and said to him, 'Take with thee the sage Sassa, and pay to him from our treasury the small sum he hath demanded of us.'

"Hereupon the treasurer, together with the accountants and the sage Sassa, went to the Royal treasury, and betook themselves to the calculation of the 'gross sum.' At first matters went on easily and rapidly, and the accountants indulged in sundry facetious remarks, not over-complimentary to Sassa, on the score of worldly wisdom. But by the time they had passed the thirty-second square or so their mirth was changed into gravity. The treasurer clearly perceived that all the dirams on the face of the earth, if multiplied millions of times over, would not suffice to satisfy Sassa's demand. This astounding fact was explained to the King; who, after due reflection, said, 'I now perceive the full extent of Sassa's profound wisdom. Verily I know

not which I ought most to admire, the ingenuity of the game itself, or that of the Minister's demand. It is evident that what he asks is not in my power to give; but all that I possess in the way of territories and treasures I will freely bestow upon him. The whole of my possessions are henceforth his, and in the disposal of them his commands shall be paramount; all I ask is, to be allowed to pass the remainder of my days under his shadow, in the enjoyment of the game of Chess.'

"Here Sassa thus spake:—'Sire, I will have none of your territories and treasures; I am far happier in what I already enjoy—that is, your Majesty's esteem. As to mere worldly wealth, of what use is it to me? Have I not hitherto lived upon your bounty? Your property has at all times been to me as my own; and, should I ever want aught, I will freely ask it of your Majesty, without any fear of disappointment. Sire, you have been pleased to acknowledge that I possess some wisdom; and that is the only wealth I really covet. It is a species of property which no one can take from me by force or fraud; while territories, and treasures, and palaces, and thrones, are all liable to decay. Sire, let us all seek after knowledge and wisdom, for these are the only possessions that will abide with us till the hour of death.'

## SECOND ACCOUNT.

"It is related that once upon a time there reigned in Hind a certain King, whose name was Fūr. He possessed great wealth, extensive territories, and a numerous army. On his death he was succeeded by an only son, then under age; and the consequence was, that the neighbouring Kings, who had stood in awe of the father, endeavoured to wrest his territories from the youthful and inexperienced son. From all quarters of the kingdom tidings arrived of the approach of enemies from without, and of the insolence of rebels within. In this state of things the elders of the people assembled together and said—'O, Prince, your enemies are collecting their forces, with a view to wrest from you your kingdom, your treasures, and your life.' The Prince said, 'I am very young, and as yet without experience; I pray of you to advise me as to what you consider best to be done.' They answered, 'It behoveth thy father's son to draw the sword, and lead forth our gallant troops against the enemy.' The young Prince replied, 'Assuredly my hand is ready to draw the sword; but, alas! I have never seen war. How, then, can I presume to become the leader of brave men?' They said, 'Fear nothing, you shall be surrounded by able and experienced warriors, and by wise counsellors, who will soon instruct you how to conduct your forces in the battle-field. All your faithful subjects will support you with their lives and fortunes. But time presses, and the foe must be met before he can enter your territories, slay your people, and burn your towns.' Now they say that Sassa, the son of Dāhīr, was this Prince's Prime Minister and chief counsellor. He abridged the 'Perfect Chess,' as already mentioned, and brought the board and men to the Prince, saying, 'Here you have an exact image of war, which is conducted on principles similar to these which regulate this wonderful game. The same caution in attack, and coolness in defence, which you have to exercise here, you will have occasion to put in practice on the battle-field.' The Prince with eagerness availed himself of Sassa's instructions until he made himself fully acquainted with the principles of the game. He then assembled his army, and went forth in full confidence, to encounter his enemies, whom he utterly defeated at all points. He then returned home in triumph, and ever after he cherished his love for Chess; to a knowledge of which he considered himself indebted for the preservation of his honour, his kingdom, and his life."

## THIRD ACCOUNT.

"In Firdausi's epic poem, the Shāhnāma, it is related, that about the time of Naushirwān the Just there reigned in Northern India a King, by name Jamhīr, whose sway extended from Bust to the confines of China. On his death he left an infant son whose name was Gau; and as usual in such cases, the people conferred the Sovereignty on the late King's younger brother, who, in course of time, married the elder brother's widow, by whom he had a son named Talkhand. In a short time this King also died, and the people then conferred the sovereignty on the widow. This state of things continued till her two sons became of age. As these two Princes were equally ambitious of sovereign power, they one day went to their mother, and said, 'Which of us two do you deem best qualified to become your successor?' The mother at this question was greatly distressed, for she loved both her sons alike, and she could not name one of them her successor without grieving the other. She, therefore, answered, 'That one of you shall be my successor, who shall prove himself the bravest in battle, the wisest in council, and the most beloved by the people and the army.' At this reply the brothers withdrew, but frequent and angry altercations used to take place between them. Talkhand, the younger, maintained that the Sovereignty was his as his father's inheritance. Gau would say in reply, 'The kingdom was given to your father merely on trust, as your guardian; he was only to act as Regent during my minority. Besides, I am our mother's eldest son; and in every view of the case I am the rightful heir to the throne.' The mother, on hearing of these disputes, was sadly perplexed, for she was really desirous of retaining the love and affections of both her sons, which now appeared to be altogether impossible. She, therefore, proposed that the people and the army should be appealed to for their decision—a measure to which the Princes agreed. Unfortunately the people and the army were divided in their sentiments; some declared for the elder brother and some for the younger; so that at last the matter terminated in a civil war.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sevenoaks, 8th January, 1855.

In the report of the meeting which I held in St. Martin's Hall, on the 1st January, it is stated that I complained of obstructions from the press. I complained only of the *Times*, which is the only paper that refused my advertisement, and declined to give any reason for so doing, or to say on what principle it was rejected.

I have no complaint to make against any other paper; and your correction of this error will oblige,  
Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT OWEN.

**WAR MEETING IN WESTMINSTER.**—On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, was held in the vestry-hall, Dean-street. The meeting was convened in consequence of a numerous signed requisition addressed to the churchwarden, and for the purpose of expressing deep sympathy with the brave army now being sacrificed in the Crimea, and of petitioning her Majesty to increase the efficiency of the various heads of departments, that confidence may be restored, and a belief created that every effort will be made to preserve the remainder of the British army from destruction. Mr. George, the churchwarden, presided; and, in opening the proceedings, commented strongly on the culpable neglect of the Ministry, which had led to our forces being ruthlessly sacrificed. He had no hesitation in saying that the Government was not in earnest in carrying on the war, and had failed to avail themselves of the boundless resources placed by the country at their disposal. Mr. J. Rogers proposed, and Mr. H. Grant seconded, the first resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and was as follows:—"That the meeting, in expressing its sympathy for the brave army now being sacrificed in the Crimea, cannot help ascribing much of their sufferings, disease, and death to the delay and mismanagement on the part of the Government, and the neglect and indifference of those placed in authority." Resolutions were then passed to the effect that a petition, embodying the objects of the meeting, should be presented to her Majesty, and forwarded to the Earl of Derby for the purpose of such presentation. A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**STORY OF A WILL.**—We find the following anecdote in the *Times*:—One of the most opulent of the Amsterdam capitalists died a few days ago, one Mynheer Van der B. He was during his lifetime very careful not to disclose to any one the amount of his possessions. He would not even confide in his notary. Thus, when a few years ago this worthy Dutchman—a Roman Catholic—made his will, he resolved not to permit even his professional adviser to have anything to do in its composition. In the privacy of his own cabinet he made such a division of his almost fabulous wealth as he deemed right. The document—his last will and testament—he then placed in an envelope, sealed it with his own signet, and transferred it to the archives of his notary, by whom (and four witnesses, as the law requires) it was signed, registered, and only legalised as the will of the person whose signature it bore. On his deathbed he communicated to certain of his friends the fact that one of the items in his will was 250 florins as a legacy for every Roman Catholic priest residing in Amsterdam. This was no great tax upon the good man's heirs, and Mother Church required some proof of affection from her dying son. He died shortly after, and the will was opened. But the shrewdness of a Dutch capitalist had been deceived. The Roman Catholic "priests" were not mentioned in the document; that word had, by some accident, escaped the writer's pen, and "I give and bequeath to every Roman Catholic (priests, of course, included) residing in Amsterdam at the time of my decease the sum of 250 florins." or words to that effect, thrilled on the astonished ears of the late capitalist's children, as the notary read to them their father's will. Legal proceedings have been instituted by the family to obtain a rule against the enforcement of the will; but, as the error cannot be proved, the writer of it was never afflicted with an hour's insanity, and his profits will far more than meet all the claims resulting from this singular accident, it is not probable the plaintiffs will obtain a verdict. Several claims, I hear, have already been made, and it will require about 12,000,000 florins to carry out the liberal conditions of the will. However, 40,000,000 or 50,000,000, it is said, will still be left as a consolation for this injured family.





THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL PAKENHAM.—FROM A DRAWING BY HENRY TIDEY.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL PAKENHAM.

THE late Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Pakenham, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B., and nephew of the late Earl of Longford. He entered the service some years ago, and got his promotion on going to the seat of war in February last. He was returned a member of Parliament for his native county of Antrim at the last election. The career of this gallant young officer was glorious though short. He was amongst the first who embarked for the East; for, though the possessor of an extensive estate, in the enjoyment of which he might have surrounded himself with all the gratifications of public and private life at home, he accompanied his regiment to find there, in the bloom of youth and vigour, a soldier's grave. It is, however, to his sorrowing relatives and his attached constituents a proud though sad solace, that in his fall the honour of his country, and of the heroic family whose name he bore, as well as of that glorious name of Wellington with which his own is connected by ties of family, has been nobly sustained. After escaping the sickness

of Minicé ammunition, piles of shell, trusses of hay, and sacks of barley and potatoes, which are all landed in the wet, and stacked in the mud. The motley crowd that is perpetually wading about among these piles of uneatable catables is something beyond description. The very ragged, gaunt, hungry-looking men, with matted beard and moustaches, features grimed with dirt, and torn great-coats stiff with successive layers of mud—these men, whose whole appearance speaks toil and suffering, and who instantly remind you of the very lowest and most impoverished class of Irish peasantry—are the picked soldiers from our different foot regiments, strong men selected to carry up provisions for the rest of the Camp. Mixed with these are about 200 horsemen, whose lank, feeble steeds seem barely able to move about with their riders through the thick, tenacious mud. The horsemen themselves are all pretty much alike—that is, they are all ragged and all muddy; yet, on examining these men closely, you perceive that some have dingy brass helmets on their heads, others the small Scotch cap of the "Greys;" the remnants of red trousers indicate a Hussar; while a head-dress curiously misshapen discovers a Lancer. The led horse carries one bag of biscuit, and frequently is unable to bear this weight (80 lb.) more than half the distance to the Camp, when they fall and get rid of two burdens—their lives and their biscuits—together.

that raged at Varna and its vicinity, he landed in the Crimea on the 14th of Sept.; and distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, and in the magnificent charge made by the Guards, which turned the fortune of the day, he was foremost in leading on his men to victory. He and his company were amongst the first who entered and retained possession of the famous battery on the height that had previously caused such dire destruction to our troops. He himself first jumped over the embrasure, and was seen by one of the other Colonels of his regiment to scratch "Grenadier Guards," and the number of his company (7), with the point of his sword on the gun that was then taken. He had his right epaulette shot off by a cannon-ball in this battle. He was at the action of Balaklava, and went through the arduous march and siege operations, with the intense privations and difficulties that followed the landing of the troops, till the day of Inkerman, with the greatest patience and self-denial. At that most brilliant and hard-fought battle, at the Sandbag Battery, the key of the position held by the Allies, he fell, after displaying great bravery, covered with wounds. He lived, however, long enough to express his sincere hope as a brave soldier and sincere Christian.

## BALACLAVA

## IN DECEMBER.

COMPARED with the dull marshy solitude of the Camp, Balaklava is quite a metropolis; in fact, there is not another village in the world which, for its size, could show the same amount of business and excitement as is perpetually going forward in that little collection of huts which all the world is talking of under the name of Balaklava. The harbour is now like the basin of the London Docks, so crowded is it with shipping of all kinds; and from every one of these vessels, at all times of the day, supplies are being constantly landed. Along a flat, dirty causeway, rather beneath the level of the harbour, are boats and barges of all kinds, laden with biscuit, barrels of beef, pork, rum, bales of winter clothing, siege guns, boxes

## CATHEDRAL IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

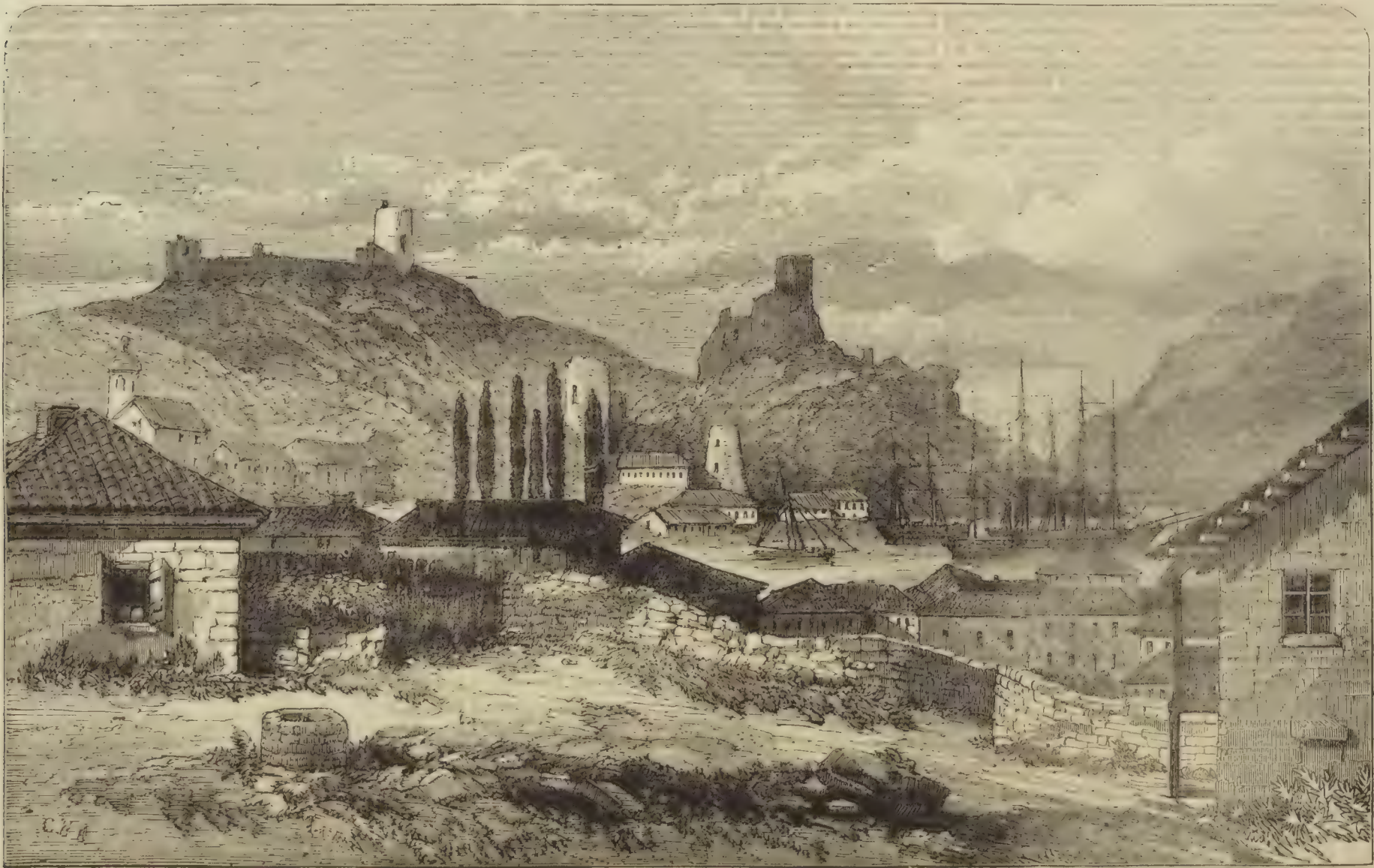
THE Cathedral of Christchurch, Colombo, has lately been consecrated to its sacred purposes by the Bishop of the Diocese. It is the first church in the colony, on a large scale, that has been designed in strict correspondence with the principles of Gothic architecture. It hitherto had been a matter of doubt whether it were possible to reproduce, under a tropical sky, the church of our English homes; or, if possible, whether such would be the best adapted to the climate, and convenient in other respects. The erection of the Cathedral has been eminently successful, notwithstanding many and serious difficulties. It must have been no easy matter for European art to accommodate itself to native means and native materials. A large share of the credit attaching to the successful completion of the work is due to Corporal Moore, of the 15th Regiment, who has been the resident architect, and superintended every stage of the operations. The original design was received from England, but various circumstances and difficulties compelled many departures from it, in which Corporal Moore was left to his own taste and ingenuity. The result has proved that her Majesty possesses in a corporal of her 15th Regiment a skilful architect as well as a loyal soldier.



NEW CATHEDRAL AT COLOMBO.

The interior length of the Cathedral is nearly 100 feet from east to west; its breadth is about 40 feet. The height and very graceful pitch of the roof (rising at an angle of forty-five degrees from the side walls) give the whole Church an appearance of lightness which cannot fail to strike on the first entrance. The plan consists of a nave and two side aisles; the latter separated from the nave by a row of four arches, supported on pillars of plain octagonal shafts with simply yet richly-moulded bases and capitals in the First Pointed or Early English style, which is strictly maintained throughout the whole Cathedral. Above the arches is the clerestory, marked off by a stringcourse, and pierced with five double-light windows. There is also a beautiful stained-glass window above the west entrance. But, perhaps, the pride of the whole building, in an architectural point of view, is the chancel arch, with a height of 32 feet and span of 17½; exceeding, we believe, in both dimensions any pointed arch east of the Cape, even those in the Cathedral at Calcutta. The chancel itself is about 20 ft. square, paved with Minton's encaustic tiling. The east window has three lights; and on each side of the chancel are stained-glass windows of simple design.

Another beautiful feature in the Cathedral is its furniture: the rich massiveness of the ebony in the chancel and the graceful form of the satinwood in the nave display great taste in the design. As an illustration, we may notice especially the selection for ornament of such forms of foliage in



BALACLAVA AND HARBOUR.



finials and bosses as correspond with a tropical rather than a temperate climate. All is finished with the greatest nicety and care.

The exterior of the Church is equally worthy of praise. The gneiss or granite of which it is built gives an impression of solidity, and contrasts well, in its rich yet sober grey tint, with the fresh bright green of the surrounding foliage. The tower rising from the north-west angle of the Church is nearly seventy feet high, and will form a conspicuous and useful landmark, as it is visible for many miles out at sea.

Ceylon now possesses a Church combining beauty of proportion with elegance of detail—a centre of union where all Churchmen can meet in harmony and concord. She possesses, also, in the College and School of St. Thomas an establishment which contains within itself the germ of "better things to come" to many now in heathen darkness.

#### DR. WILSON.

This gentleman, who so highly distinguished himself in the battle of Inkerman, has just returned to this country in the *Himalaya* steam-ship. Dr. Wilson belongs to a family much esteemed and respected at Stranraer, in Wigtownshire. Finding that the 7th Hussars, of which he is Assistant-Surgeon, was not likely to be employed in active service, he got himself attached as volunteer to the Brigade of Guards; and at a most critical



DR. WILSON (7TH HUSSARS).

moment of the battle of Inkerman succeeded, by his courage and presence of mind, in rescuing the Duke of Cambridge from a position of extreme danger. For this service he received the thanks of his Royal Highness, at the head of the Brigade of Guards, at the close of that sanguinary engagement.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CHATHAM, CONSECRATED ON THURSDAY.

Lord Raglan, in his despatch of Nov. 11th, states:—"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge speaks in the highest terms of the spirited exertions of Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, of the 7th Hussars, who at a critical moment rallied a few men, which enabled them to hold the ground till reinforced."

Colonel Kingscote bears the following testimony:—"The Duke of Cambridge was quite surrounded once, and, had it not been for Dr. Wilson, who was in the 7th Hussars, drawing his sword and cheering some men on, I believe he must have been taken or killed."

Dr. Wilson has been extremely popular both in the 7th Hussars and in the Guards, and is also much esteemed in the county in which he resides.

The accompanying portrait is from a Daguerreotype lately taken in Edinburgh.

#### NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, CHATHAM.

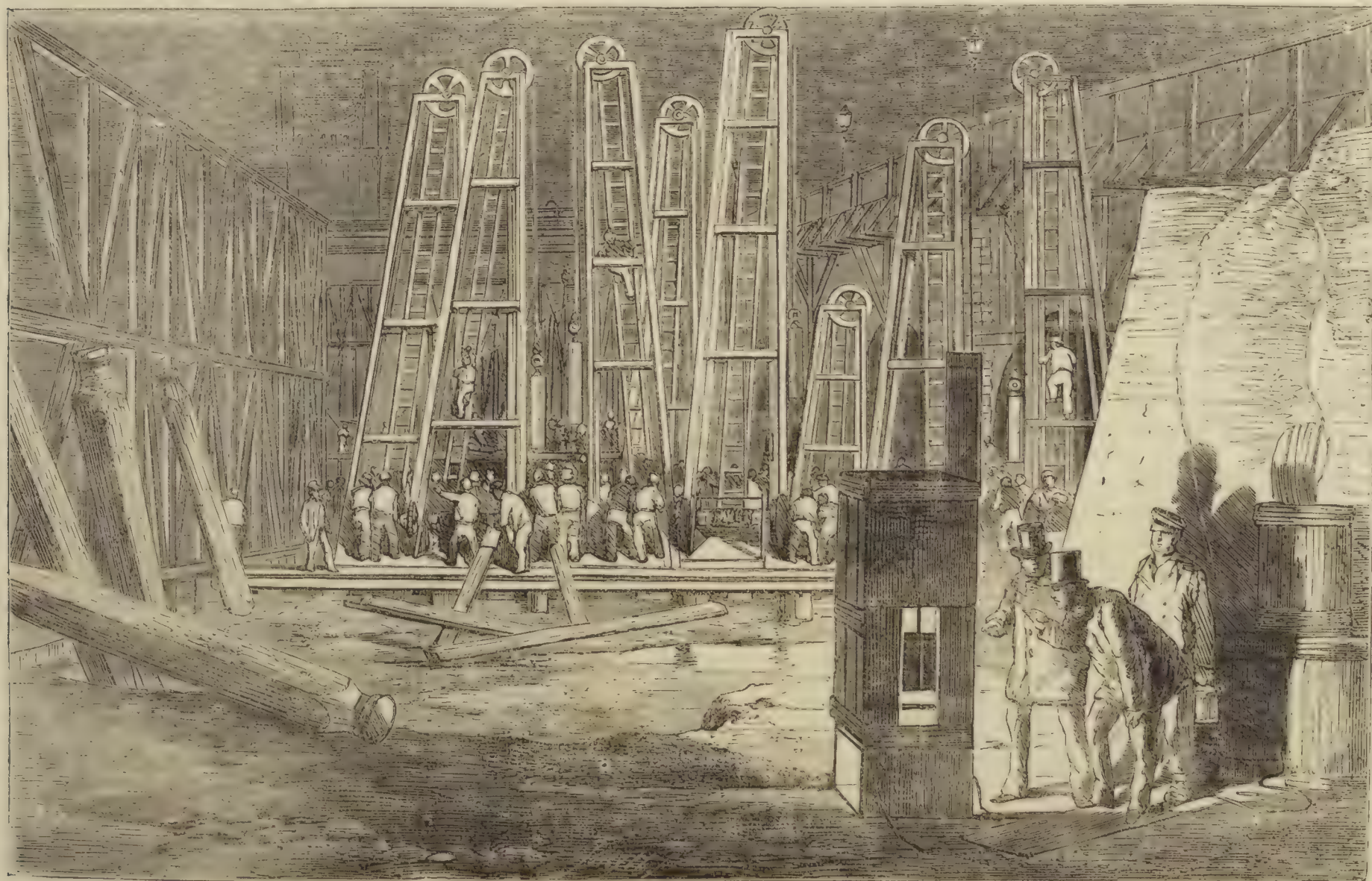
The erection of this Church was commenced in the autumn of 1852, and the corner-stone of the tower was laid on the 25th of May in the following

year, by the Earl of Shaftesbury; but its completion has been delayed by various circumstances.

The Church is situated on the slope of the hill on the south side of the New-road, Chatham, near the turnpike-gate. The assigned district consists of part of Chatham and part of Gillingham parishes.

The Church is built of Kentish rag-stone and Bath-stone dressings. The style is the Anglo-Norman of the twelfth century; its details partaking of much of the boldness and richness of effect found in the ancient example of the later period of that style. In plan the Church is a Latin cross, consisting of nave, transepts, and choir, with a semicircular apse forming the termination of the chancel. The tower occupies the north-east angle of the intersection of the choir and transept; and a turret-staircase at the south-east angle gives access to the transept galleries. There is also a western gallery. The other parts of the Church are entirely free and unobstructed. From the New-road a broad flight of terrace-steps of easy descent lead down to the south porch, or principal entry to the Church.

Accommodation is provided for 1010 persons, entirely free. The seats



COMMENCEMENT OF WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE. THE WORKS BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



are open benches, and, with the roof-timbers throughout, are stained and varnished. The pulpit and font, together with the arcade-work of the choir and chancel-arch, are of stone, in full accordance with the style and character of the Church itself. The architect is Mr. A. D. Gough, of Lancaster-place, Strand.

The Church was consecrated on Thursday, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester. Prayers were read by the Rev. George Venables, who has been appointed the Incumbent of this new district. An eloquent sermon was preached from the 56th chapter of Isaiah, 7th verse—"My house shall be called a house of prayer for all people"—by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple and Canon of Rochester.

The Church has been erected by subscription, aided by grants from her Majesty's Commissioners for Building Churches, and the Church Extension Fund; together with two donations of £1000 each from private individuals. The Church is situated in the midst of a very poor district, the population of which amounts to 5000. The endowment has been provided by the Dean and Chapter, who have apportioned for that purpose £250 of the Vicar's tithe-charge of the parish of Chatham. After the consecration a collection amounting to £49 18s. was made towards defraying the debt which still remains on the fund for building the Church.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.

THE high illuminating power placed at our disposal by combustion through electric agency has been lately turned to good account in lighting the works now in progress at Westminster-Bridge. The coffer-dams formerly very generally employed in laying the foundations of a bridge are abandoned in the present case, tidal-working being substituted. As the business of pile-driving can only be proceeded with at low water, it was desirable that the works should progress by night as well as by day, and the electric light appeared to Messrs. Mare and Co., the contractors for the works, a valuable agent for the purpose. A battery, consisting of seventy-two cells, placed under the centre arch of the bridge, supplied the power necessary, the lighting apparatus being stationed at the Surrey end of the Bridge. By means of a reflector a powerful light was thrown on a working stage in the bed of the river, a distance of some 200 feet, where iron piles of great length and solidity were being driven into the ground by the ponderous monkey-hammers. Although a much higher illuminating power might have been obtained than that used, every part of the works was flooded with a radiance far exceeding the brightest moonlight, though resembling its cold gleam in colour. The only drawback on the complete success of this light, and what will probably limit its usefulness, was the blackness of the shadows, from the absence of reflected light: every spot on which the light did not fall was intense obscurity, probably the greater from the contrast. It will certainly go far to supersede the old duck-lamp, and similar contrivances; though, from the reason we have named, the use of an auxiliary light will never be altogether dispensed with.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### NATHANIEL, SECOND EARL OF LEITRIM, K.P.

THIS venerable nobleman, who was in his 87th year, died on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Killadoon, county of Kildare. His Lordship was a Knight of St. Patrick, Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leitrim, Custos Rotulorum of Donegal, Colonel of its Militia, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture, and Port Searcher of Dublin.

The family of Clements settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., and became ennobled in the person of Robert Clements, Esq., son and heir of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, M.P., Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who was created Lord Leitrim October 11th, 1783, and advanced to an Earldom October 6th, 1795. His son, the Peer whose death we record, obtained a Barony of the United Kingdom in 1831. He married Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of the late William Bermingham, Esq., of Ross Hill, county of Galway, and by her, who died February 5th, 1840, leaves surviving issue three sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest, William Sydney, succeeds as third Earl; and of the latter, the eldest, Lady Maria, is married to the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel; and the youngest, Lady Caroline, to John Yngre Burges, Esq., of Parkanour.

The Earl of Leitrim was entitled to a large pension from Government, in right of services performed by his ancestor, but this pension he always declined to claim or receive.

##### GENERAL CHARLES O'NEIL PRENDERGAST.

THE death of this distinguished officer occurred on the 9th ult. General Prendergast entered the Scots Fusilier Guards at an early age, and served with his regiment in the Peninsular War, where, to quote the *St. James's Chronicle* of the time, he "proved at Salamanca and Vittoria that he was a worthy scion of his time-honoured race." The ancestors of the late General have often taken an active part in the battles of their country, from the time of their Norman progenitor, Sir Maurice Prendergast, who assisted in the conquest of Ireland, to Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Prendergast, who held a command in Marlborough's army, and was killed in the battle of Malplaquet. At the present day, too, the name is of high military repute. The uncle of the subject of this notice, General Sir Jeffery Prendergast (who still survives), was at the storming of Seringapatam; and a youthful scion of the family, Lieutenant Lennox Prendergast, of the Scots Greys, is now returning from the Crimea, disabled by a severe wound in the foot, received whilst gallantly charging with his regiment on the memorable 25th October.

The deceased General was unmarried. His property is left principally to his brother, Jeffery Prendergast, Esq. (also formerly in the Guards), and to the family of his only surviving uncle, General Sir Jeffery Prendergast; with legacies to the relations of his mother and grandmother, the families of O'Neil and Gordon.

##### SIR GEORGE STRACEY, BART.

THE death of this Baronet, at the age of eighty-four, occurred on the 27th ult., at Thorpe, near Norwich. Sir George was second son of Sir Edward Stracey, of Rackheath Hall, county Norfolk, on whom a Baronetcy was conferred in 1818. He married, in 1814, Sophia-Anne, youngest daughter and coheir of Edmund Mapes, Esq., of Rollesbury Hall, by whom he leaves two daughters—Sophia, wife of Henry Brydges Clarke, Esq.; and Charlotte Brooksbank, wife of Berkeley Augustus Macdonald Macpherson, Esq. Not having had male issue, he is succeeded in the title by his brother, now Sir Josias Henry Stracey, fourth Baronet, whose eldest son and heir-apparent is the present Captain Henry Josias Stracey, of Rackheath Hall. The late Sir George Stracey was in Holy Orders, and held the Rectory of Rackheath.

##### BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS PALMER.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS PALMER, Colonel of the 72nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, died recently at Mussoorie, aged sixty-seven, after fifty-one years' arduous service in India, including the expedition to and taking of the Mauritius, in 1810; the Nepal War, in 1814 and 1815; and the war in Afghanistan. General Palmer was highly respected for his qualities as a soldier, and for his warm-hearted and benevolent disposition. He has died deeply regretted. He was at the time in command of the Cawnpore Division of the Indian army, having previously been at the head of the Sirkind Division. He had also commanded, as Brigadier, at Delhi. The gallant General was a son of William Palmer, Esq., of Brampton House, in the county of Huntingdon, Commissioner of the Royal Navy, and Director of Greenwich Hospital. The General's only brother, the Rev. William Palmer, M.A., was for forty-four years Rector of Eynesbury, in the county of Huntingdon. He died in November, 1851. General Palmer is succeeded in his estates by his cousin, Thomas William Palmer, Esq., of Hull and Braugh, Yorkshire.

**ERRATUM.**—In the head-line of the memoir of Mrs. Hamilton, in last week's Obituary, page 3, for "Mrs. Lee" read "Mrs. Hamilton."

**WILLS AND PERSONALTY.**—General the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., died possessed of personalty estimated at £120,000.—Rear-Admiral W. W. Henderson, C.B., £12,000.—Colonel Trevelyan, £8,000.—The Rev. Henry Anson, of Bath, £70,000.—James Bennett, Esq., of Enfield-highway, £20,000.—William Stubbs, formerly of Lancaster, file-manufacturer, £20,000.

On Wednesday the jury impanelled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John Southgate, who is alleged to have come by his death by taking oxalic acid, in mistake for Epsom salts, reassembled at Eppy's-house, Strawberry-vale, Finchley, before Mr. Wakley, coroner. After a lengthy examination of several witnesses, the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight, in order to allow of Professor Taylor making the analysis required by the jury of oxalic acid and Epsom salts at Dr. Niell's establishment.

**SAILORS' HOMES INSTITUTION.**—The Sailors' Homes throughout the country have been invited by the central Institution to afford aid to the widows, wives, and children of sailors, soldiers, and marines involved in the present war, also to the wounded and sick who may require temporary rest when passing through any town where Homes are established. The preference given by good seamen in general to Sailors' Homes, instead of the villages to which they were compelled to resort before Homes were established, is very much on the increase; and the Homes established at Portsmouth and Devonport are of very great benefit to our men-of-war's men. Very gratifying accounts have been received from Dublin, Cork, Queenstown, and Belfast. At the latter places, in consequence of two shipwrecks, 27 men are lodged in the Home, and private lodgings obtained for 25 more, and the committee have received £1700 towards building a new Home. At Dover 51 shipwrecked seamen have been received into the Home during the year; a large sum has also been subscribed for the purpose of building a Home, and the Harbour Commissioners have given a piece of ground for the site. At Cardiff, a magnificent Home, built at the sole expense of the trustees of the Marquis of Bute's estate, is nearly complete, and will be ready for the reception of inmates in course of a few weeks, and the benevolent Marchioness will build a church for the use of the Home, at her sole expense. At Sunderland, 1264 men, of all nations, have been inmates of that Home during the year.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The news received from Vienna in the early part of the week, that the Emperor of Russia had accepted the Four Points as laid down by the Allied Powers as a basis upon which to negotiate peace (and as negotiations have been since carried on upon the points in question), had great influence upon the English Stock Market. A considerable rise, equal to two per cent, has consequently taken place in the quotations; and altogether the amount of business done, both for immediate transfer and time, has been extensive. As regards the new French Loan, we may observe that the greater portion of it has already been taken up in France, and that the subscriptions here rather exceed £3,000,000 sterling. In the Stock Exchange it has been done at 2½ to 2½ premium.

Some uneasiness has been felt in certain quarters as to the amount of gold which will be supplied to France on account of the new loan. No doubt the quantity will be large. This week about £100,000 has been sent off, and large parcels will follow during the next ten days. This drain, coupled with the total cessation of imports from the United States, will, in all probability, reduce the stock of gold in the Bank of England to something like £12,000,000 by the end of March.

There has been a good demand for money for commercial purposes. It has, however, been well met, without leading to any change in the rates of discount.

The Consol Market on Monday was very active, and prices rapidly advanced. The Three per Cent Reduced were 91½ to 92; the Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 92½; the New Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 92½; and Consols for Account, 91½ to 92½. Bank Stock was done at 208½ to 210; India Stock, 226 to 228. India Bonds were 13s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 9s. 3½. There was less activity in the market on Tuesday; nevertheless, the previous day's advance was fairly supported. The Three per Cent Reduced varied from 91½ to 92½; Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 92½; New Three per Cent Consols, 91½ to 92½; Long Annuities were 4 3-16; India Stock, 226; India Bonds, 11s. to 14s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. premium. Exchequer-bonds, 9s. 3½. On Wednesday no material change took place in the quotations. Bank Stock was 208½. The Three per Cent Reduced touched 92½; the Three per Cent Consols, 92½; New Three per Cent Consols, 92½; and Consols for Account, 92½. India Bonds were 14s.; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. premium. The dealings on Thursday were steady, and prices were firm. The Three per Cent Reduced were 91½ to 92½ and 92½; and for the Account, 92½ to 93. Bank Stock marked 208½. Exchequer-bills, 5s. to 7s. premium. Exchequer-bonds, 9s. 3½. The New Three per Cent Consols were 92½ to 93; and the Three per Cent Reduced, 91½ to 92½.

There has been considerable activity apparent in the Foreign House, and large purchases of Stock have been made at, in some instances, a considerable rise in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cent has marked 99½; Mexican Three per Cent, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 71; Russian Five per Cent, 102; Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 92, ex div.; Spanish Three per Cent, 38; Dutch New Deferred, 19 ex div.; Turkish Scrip, 77½; Venezuela One per Cent, 16; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 61½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cent, 92; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 53; Ecuador Bonds, 4; Portuguese Four per Cent, 42; Sardinian Five per Cent, 85.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been firm, and prices have slightly advanced: Australasia have realised 79; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 13½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; London and Westminster, 42½; New South Wales, 35; Oriental, 36½; Union of Australia, 66½. Miscellaneous Securities have sold as follows:—Australasian Agricultural, 35½; Canada Government Six per Cent Bonds, 107½ ex div.; Crystal Palace, 3; General Steam Shipping Company, 13½; London Dock, 103 ex div.; Mexican and South American, 6½ ex div.; North-British Australasian, 2½; Peel River and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 59; Royal Mail Steam, 61; South Australian Land, 37½; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 53½; City Navigation Bonds, 80; Price's Patent Candle Company, 26½. Canal Shares have been firm. In prices very little change has taken place. Ashton and Oldham, 141; Coventry, 209; Derby, 54; Grand Junction, 55; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 59; Loughborough, 575; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 16; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 425; Stourbridge, 285; Worcester and Birmingham, 25 to 24. In Waterworks Shares very little has been done. Berlin, 3; Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 79; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; New River, 55; West Middlesex, 98. Gaslight and Coke Companies' Shares have realised the following quotations:—British Provincial, 21; City of London, 100; Equitable, 29; Great Central, 11; Imperial, 96; Ditto, New, 10; Phoenix, 24½; Ratcliffe, 70; Surrey Consumers', 11; United General, 19½; Westminster Chartered, 40½. Insurance Companies' Shares have commanded very little attention. Globe, 124 ex div.; Guardian, 54½; Imperial Fire, 330; Ditto, Life, 183; London, 29; Marine, 23; Provident Life, 39; Rock Life, 7½; Sun Life, 57½; Victoria, 58. Bridge Shares have been flat. Hungerford, 12; Vauxhall, 23; Waterloo, 4½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £3, 31; Ditto, New of £7, 28.

Railway Shares have been in good request. Prices generally have advanced. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Caledonian, 62; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 61; Eastern Counties, 11½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 22½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 20; Great Northern, 91½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 91; Great Western, 69½; Lancaster and Carlisle New Thirds, 11; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 75; London and Blackwall, 84; London and Brighton, 108; London and North-Western, 101½; London and South-Western, 84½; Midland, 69½; North British, 31½; North-Eastern—Bewick, 77; Ditto, Leeds, 12½; Ditto, York, 54; North Staffordshire, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33½; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 8½; South-Eastern, 60; South Wales, 29; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 3; Vale of Neath, 16½.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Buckinghamshire, 97½; Clydesdale Junction, 100; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 11½; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth Stock, 134½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—East Lancashire Six per Cent, 135; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113; Ditto redeemable at Ten per Cent prem., 110½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100½; Great Western irredeemable Four per Cent, 93; Ditto Birmingham Stock, 72½; London and Brighton Five per Cent, 113; South-Western Thirds, 7½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire New £10 Shares, 12½; Norfolk Four per Cent, 88; North British, 101; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Six per Cent, 113; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97.

**FOREIGN.**—East Indian Five per Cent, 21½; Ditto Extension, 2½; Grand Trunk of Canada Six per Cent, 90; Great Indian Peninsula, 5½; Great Luxembourg, 3½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 16½; Paris and Rouen, 40; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

The Mining Market has been steady, but the transactions in it have been devoid of interest.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.** January 8.—We had a fair supply of English Wheat on sale here to-day. All kinds met a very dull inquiry, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Foreign wheat met a very slow sale, and prices were almost nominal. In barley scarcely any business was transacted. Fine parcels were offered at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per bushel. English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £19 to £21; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £12 10s. per ton; rape cakes, £6 5s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 5s. to 6s. per quarter. The flour trade was very dull.

January 10: The general demand today was in the most depressed state, and prices were nominally unaltered. **Wheat.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 70s. to 71s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 72s.; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 70s. to 71s.; rye, 44s. to 47s.; grinding barley, 31s. to 33s.; distilling, 31s. to 33s.; malted, 33s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 66s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 66s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 71s.; Chaffers, 72s. to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 27s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork black, 25s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 31s.; tick beans, 45s. to 47s.; grey peas, 40s. to 42s.; maple, 43s. to 45s.; white, 47s. to 49s.; boilers, 48s. to 50s. per quarter. Town-mole flour, 68s. to 73s.; country marks, 55s. to 60s. per 280 lbs.

**Seeds.**—There is less doing in our market, as follows:—Linseed, English, sowing, 72s. to 75s.; Baltic, crushing, 66s. to 68s.; Mediterranean and Russia, 68s. to 70s. Hempseed, 54s. to 56s. per quarter. Cornflower, 18s. to 19s. per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 18s. to 19s.; white, 19s. to 20s. per cwt. Tares, 9s. to 12s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £19 to £21; ditto, foreign, £10 10s. to £12 10s. per ton; rape cakes, £6 5s. to £6 15s. per ton. Canary, 5s. to 6s. per quarter.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4 lb. loaf. **Imperial Weekly Averages.**—Wheat, 74s. 3d.; barley, 34s. 5d.; oats, 27s. 5d.; rye, 48s. 4d.; beans, 45s. 11d.; peas, 45s. 3d. **The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 73s. 4d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; oats, 27s. 1d.; rye, 46s. 8d.; beans, 44s. 5d.; peas, 47s. 7d.

**English Grain sold last week.**—Wheat, 90,541; barley, 102,183; oats, 14,666; rye, 317; beans, 5130; peas, 1807 quarters.

**Tea.**—About an average business is doing in our market, and prices generally are well supported. Common sound congou, 10d. per lb.

**Sugar.**—Fine qualities have sold to a fair extent, at full quotations. All other kinds have met a very inactive demand. Low to mid. yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at 31s. to 34s.; brown Grenada, 29s. to 30s.; low to mid. yellow, 31s. to 32s.; low to fine Mauritius, 32s. to 40s. 6d.; Jamaica, 29s. 6d. to 32s.; brown Mauritius, 24s. 6d. to 30s.; fine, 30s. to 37s. 6d.; grocery yams, 35s. to 40s. 6d.; brown Penang, 25s. 6d. to 29s.; low white, 35s. to 36s.; brown Brazil, 29s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. Refined goods have changed hands to a fair extent, at 42s. 6d. to 48s. per cwt.

**Coffee.**—Nearly all kinds have sold slowly. In prices, however, we have very little change to notice. Good ordinary native has realised 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt.

**Rice.**—Our market is very dull, and to effect sales, lower rates must be submitted to. **Provisions.** There is a moderate inquiry for Irish butter, at about stationary prices. Fine foreign is somewhat dearer; but English qualities are slow in sale. There is more doing in the bacon market, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Hams are very dull and lower.

**Tallow.**—The demand is heavy, at a decline of 3s. per cwt. P.Y.C., on the spot, has changed hands, at 68s. to 69s. per cwt. Lough salt, 3s. 6d. per 8 lb.

**Oil.**—Our market is very dull, and prices generally are drooping. Linseed oil has sold at 37s. to 37s. 6d. In turpentine scarcely any transactions have taken place. **Spirits.**—Another Government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum having been advertised, our market is firm. Proof Leeward, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d.; East India, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon. Brandy is quite as dear as last week. In the value of corn spirits and Geneva no change has taken place.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £4 11s.; clover ditto, £3 to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 2s. to £1 10s. per load.

**Coal.**—Hasting's Hartley, 19s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 17s. 6d.; Wylam, 18s. 9d.; Hilda, 16s. 6d.; Lawson, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 19s.; Lambton, 19s. 6d.; Stewart's, 20s. 3d.; Tees, 20s. per ton.

**Hops.**—There is rather more doing in hops, at very full prices. The imports from abroad have fallen off to some extent.

**Wool.**—So little business is doing in wool, that the quotations are almost nominal.

**Potatoes.**—The demand is very inactive, at from 90s. to 130s. per ton.

**Smithfield.**—Each kind of stock has sold heavily, at drooping prices:—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. to sink the cattle.

**Navvies and Leadenhall.**—The trade has ruled dull this week, on lower terms:—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 5.

Col. W. D. Jones, W. Brerton, T. Grantham, to be Major-Generals. Lieut.-Col. G. J. Benson, to be Major-General. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Stace, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer, to be Colonels in the Army.

Royal Horse Guards: Cornet J. D. Shallo to be Lieutenant. 2nd Dragoon Guards: Troop Sergeant-Major S. Calvert to be Quartermaster. 6th: Cornet C. Sewell to be Captain.

13th Light Dragoons: Troop Sergeant-Major C. M. Foster to be Quartermaster. Grenadier Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut. G. H. Turner to be Lieutenant and Captain; Ensign A. W. Thymie to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

1st Foot: Lieut. H. W. Turner to be Captain; Ensign H. G. White, Ensign Rowland, L. H. Curteis, to be Lieutenants; the Hon. T. O. W. Plunkett to be Ensign. 4th: Ensigns J. M. Elliot, Hon. H. N. G. Massey, H. B. Maulo, C. P. Stokes, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. E. C. George to be Ensign.

7th: Capt. E. Mills to be Major; Lieut. R. W. Thomas, R. L. O. Pearson, H. W. P. Butler, F. E. Appleby, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. R. Heyland, to be Captains; W. Hope to be Ensign. 9th: Capt. C. B. Vane to be Captain; Ensigns W. C. Elliott, H. M. Thompson, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. J. H. Cumming to be Ensign.

14th: Lieut. J. G. Maycock to be Captain; Ensigns E. W. Saunders, W. Dods, A. Gordon, to be Lieutenants.

17th: Brevet-Major C. Seagram to be Captain; Ensigns E. J. Lees, G. S. Butler, J. O. Travers, to be Lieutenants.

18th: Ensigns E. C. Wilford, J. T. Ring, to be Lieutenants. 19th: Ensign G. S. Nutting to be Lieutenant; P. Davis to be Ensign.

20th: Lieut. H. James, G. Bennett, to be Captains; Lieut. P. G. Hewett, Ensigns J. J. S. O'Neill, L. Kekewich, W. V. Maskelyne, to be Lieutenants.

23rd: Lieut. T. F. Lewis to be Ensign. 24th: Ensign and Adjutant T. Madden to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensigns H. H. Austen, W. Werge, to be Lieutenants.

28th: Ensign J. W. McCormack to be Ensign. 32nd: Ensign J. Edmondstone to be Lieutenant.

34th: Ensigns F. Peel, J. F. Wise, H. D. Alt, to be Lieutenants; Ensign W. M. Dunbar to be Ensign.

42nd: Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. Kollo to be Major. 44th: Ensigns F. J. Hercy, J. Logan, to be Lieutenants.

49th: Lieut. W. J. Coen to be Lieutenant. 55th: Lieut. S. B. Kekewich to be Lieutenant.

62nd: Lieut. H. M. Eager to be Lieutenant; W. M. Tharpe to be Ensign. 64th: Lieut. G. H. Thornton to be Ensign.

71st: Ensigns W. B. Northey, E. P. W. Browne, C. J. Monsey to be Lieutenants. 74th: Lieut. F. N. Woodall to be Lieutenant.

77th: Capt. D. O'Leary W. Hartley to be Captain. 88th: Ensign G. Frisley to be Lieutenant.

89th: Ensign A. Bowdler to be Lieutenant. 13th: Ensigns R. Tyson, R. E. S. Harrington, G. C. Lane to be Ensigns.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign C. G. Anderson to be Lieutenant. 3rd: Major D. E. Law to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. D. H. Blair to be Captain.

ADMIRALTY, JAN. 4.

Commanders J. J. B. E. Freer, L. G. Heath, and H. D. Rogers to be Captains; Lieut. W. Thorp, L. N. T. Sauter, W. R. Rolland, G. Johnston, J. Lloyd, W. Bowden, J. P. Luce, and W. G. Jones to be Commanders; G. F. Aston, P. R. Hartwell, A. J. Day, R. Roberts, H. A. T. Stubbs, and H. J. Challis to be Lieutenants; R. L. Cleveland to be Master; G. A. Ryan, J. Forbes (D.), and D. L. Morgan to be Surgeons; W. Warburton, H. Gray (A.), and J. H. Jackson to be Paymasters.

BANKRUPTS.

H. A. LINFORD and W. RICHARDSON, Sherbourne-lane, tavern and eating-house keepers.—G. HART, Strand, ironmonger.—G. J. LEE, Chertsey, Surrey, builder.—C. M. CROOKS, Church-row, Houndsditch, licensed victualler.—W. H. BAUNDERS, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, grocer and shopkeeper.—J. WAILES, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, scribbling miller and rag-dealer.—D. L. LEWIS, Salters'-hall-court, Cannon-street, and of Larkhall-grove, Clapham, merchant.—T. B. MANNING, Creek-road, Deptford, iron and brass-founder. HARRIS, JOSEPH, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, victualler.—J. DIGHT, Bells, Essex, miller.—W. T. ASHWIN, Montpelier-vale, Blackheath, chemist and druggist.—R. THOMPSON, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell, linen-draper.—O. THOMAS, Manchester, tailor and draper.—J. WELCH, Barnsbury-place, Upper-street, Islington, innkeeper.—W. BOWLER, Windsor-terrace, Cooper's-road, Old Kent-road, hat manufacturer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 9.

7th Royal Fusiliers: Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown, K.C.B., to be Colonel. 39th Foot: Lieut.-General W. H. Scott to be Colonel.

77th: Lieut.-General G. L. Goldie to be Colonel. 66th: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Gordon Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major G. Maxwell to be Major; Lieut. J. Walker to be Captain; Ensign R. T. Hughes to be Lieutenant.

BREVET.—Brevet Colonel J. H. Grubbe, of the 66th Foot, to be Major-General in the Army; Colonels W. H. Slade and J. C. Victor, of the Royal Engineers, to be Major-Generals.

C. and E. PARKER, Northampton, boot manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. SEWELL, Brackley, Northamptonshire



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.**—  
Lessee, Mr. E. T. SMITH.—Reduced Prices.—Fourth Week and continued career of success of the GREAT NATIONAL PANTOMIME, "PANTOMIME, or the Magic of the Fairies," for the benefit of the English-Speaking, The Magic of the Fairies, the scene is laid in the Palace of a Hundred Revolving Silver Columns in the Illustrated Temple of British and Allied Glories, produces each Evening thousands of applause from delighted thousands. New Comic Scenes each Week. Increased attraction in the Pantomime. First appearance of Jenny Wren, Juvenile Bands, French and English, will play in the Alma and Informant Tabernacle. In order to give every effect for the usual displays in this Gorgeous Spectacular Pantomime, the Stage has been enlarged to the extent of 180 feet in depth. On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE BLIND KING, in Two Acts. Characters by Messrs. T. Mead, Bolton, A. Young, Miss Marriott, &c. After which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Touch and Take. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, The United Service. To conclude, each evening, with the grand, gorgeous, culinary Pantomime, by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled JACK AND JILL, or, Harlequin King Mustard, and Four-and-Twenty Buckinghams, in a Pie. Clown, Harry Bolero; Harlequin, M. Milano; Columbine, Milles, Bolero and Helen Honey; Pantaloon, Herr Kohl; Sprite, Mr. Wilkins.—A Morning Performance on Wednesday next, at Two o'clock precisely. Reduced prices as usual.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—The Pantomime of "LITTLE BO-PEEP" every evening, preceded on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, by "The Knights of the Round Table;" on Tuesday by "Box and Cox;" and on Wednesday and Saturday by "Presented at Court."

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—Another Juvenile Night on TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th, when the Pantomime will be over at ten o'clock, preceded by BOX and COX. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Saturday next, January 20th. Commence at Two, and over by Four.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, LOUIS XI.; Wednesday, HAMLET; Saturday, RIVALS. PANTOMIME Every Evening.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC** IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four.—Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly.

**MONT BLANC.**—NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen who come from any distance out of town to Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT are earnestly requested to select the PLACES before they arrive, so many persons being unable to gain admittance at every representation. A letter to the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, with a few days' notice, will secure any number of seats without any extra charge.

**THE HERO OF ALMA and OF INKERMAN.**—A MODEL of that chivalric Soldier, Field-Marshal Lord RAGLAN, in the full costume of his high rank, is now added to Madame TUSAUD and SONS' GALLERY, BAZAAR, Baker-street. Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

**GO and HEAR LOVE, the greatest DRAMATIC VENTRILOQUIST in Europe, at the UPPER HALL, REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street.**—Every Evening, at Eight, except Saturday; Saturday, at Three.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.**—The collection of living Animals includes a magnificent series of Lions, Lions Whelps, Cougars, Tigers, Hunting Dogs and other Canines, Elephants, Rhinoceros, and a pair of Hippopotami; together with an immense number of Birds, Reptiles, Fish, and other Marine Animals. Admission, 1s.; on Mondays, 6d.

**QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square.**—The AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS (the reputed Gods of Ximaya), and the EARTHEN, or EIDMANNIGES (People who burrow under ground). The first of either race ever seen in Europe, the existence of which has been much disputed.—Exhibitions Daily, from Twelve to Two o'clock. Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. EXHIBITION for the MILLION in LEICESTER-SQUARE. Observe the Prices—Gallery, 6d.; Body of the Hall, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. Daily, from Three to Five, and Seven to Half-past Nine. Lectures at Four and Eight. The Rooms, having been prepared for the purpose, will accommodate 1500 persons at a time. Miss Marie Wallworth, Mr. Henry Smith, and Mr. W. J. Morris on the Crystal Palace, will assist these human puzzles, forming an Entertainment unlike any before introduced to the London public.

**CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.**—ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART, Leicester-square.—NOVEL ATTRACTIONS.—ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. With Accompaniments on the Grand Organ, by Mr. W. T. BEST; and the Legend of Aladdin told by Mr. LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM. Dioramic Views of the War in the Crimea. Luminous Fountain, 100 feet high. Heliograph, and Apparatus, and the Submarine Light in the Crystal Palace. Comorams of St. Petersburg and Moscow, with Portrait of Czar Nicholas. Lectures on Electricity, Chemistry, Natural History, and the History of the Sea, for Juvenile Audiences, during the Morning Performances. Franklin's Arctic Voyages, and Natural Magic, in the Evening. Doors open, in the Evening at Twelve; in the Morning (Saturday excepted) at Seven. Admission, 1s.; Schools, and Children under Ten, Half-price.

**MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS, Willis's Rooms.**—Fourth Season of Classical Instrumental Chamber Music.—The Honoured Society of Subscribers, 1854, met on the 1st of February will be let to new applicants. The dates of the CONCERTS are, Thursdays, Feb. 15, and March 1, 15, 22, and 29. Subscription, 30s.; single admissions, half-guinea. Seats for parties of five may be secured, and for schools a sixth admission will be given free, with reserved places. The best talent will be engaged. For a list of patronesses and other particulars, wide prospectus at Records of the past Seasons, at Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Chappell and Co.'s, and Olivier's, Bond-street. The "Musical Union Record of 1854" has been sent to members by post, parcels delivery, and messengers. Any omission will be rectified on applying to J. ELLA, Director.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—The FIRST LENT TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, JANUARY 16th 1855. Candidates for admission must attend at the Institution on the Saturday preceding. For prospectus of the new regulations relative to the admission of Students, the alterations in the terms and payments, apply to the Secretary, No. 1, Tottenham-street, Hanover-square. By order of the Committee, J. GIMSON, Secretary. Royal Academy of Music, January 10th, 1855.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.**—The SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN, at the ROOMS of the SOCIETY of WATER-COLOUR PAINTERS, Pall-mall East, in the Morning, from 10 to 5; and in the Evening, from 7 to 10. Admission, Morning, 1s.; Evening, 6d.; Catalogues, 6d.

**AT THE MEDICAL HALL, RAMSGATE, a VACANCY now occurs for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.** For terms, &c., apply to Mr. ALFRED CHARLES AYRES, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

**QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near Stockbridge, Hants.**—Prospectuses may be had on application to GEORGE EDMONDSON, Principal. The first Session of 1855 will commence on the 25th of JANUARY.

**LADY'S MAID.**—A young Person, who can give respectable references, and who lived nearly three years in her last situation, understands Dressmaking and Hairdressing, wishes for a SITUATION.—Address, L. M. N., Post-office, Nether Wallop, Stockbridge, Hants.

**TO OFFICERS, SCHOOLS, and FAMILIES.**—Dr. K. P. FERRIER, Professor of Ten Languages, Author of "The Mariner's Friend," Member of the Royal College of Physicians, late of Liverpool Collegiate School, 41, Coleman-street, London, kindly offers his services as experienced Teacher, Translator, and Lecturer on Languages and Geography.—Copyright of "The Mariner's Friend" for Sale.

**WANTED, by a Widow Lady, at a respectable farmhouse, a staid, middle-aged Person, of good education and respectable, who could combine the duty of a HOUSEKEEPER with the superintendence of the EDUCATION of TWO DAUGHTERS.** Satisfactory references required. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—An Architectural Firm in the West End of London, having VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. One of the Firm being an Artist, a peculiarly eligible opportunity presents itself for any Youth having a taste for drawing, and who may be desirous of perfecting himself in that valuable branch, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of Architecture, Landscaping, and the Ornamental Arrangement of Estates for building purposes. References to Works in course of erection, and a liberal premium required. Address to B. care of N. Webster, Esq., Solicitor, 4, Bernard-street, Russell-square, London.

**CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—The ALLOTMENT of the OLD FORD ESTATE, Bow, Middlesex, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1855. This Estate will give Votes for Lower Hamlets and the County. The EAST RUTFORD ESTATE, Bow, Northamptonshire, will be allotted at the same time. For plans, prospectuses, and information as to the estates and rights of choice, and advances for building, apply to the Secretary, CHARLES LEWIS GIBSON, Esq.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

Now ready, 8vo, cloth, price 4s.  
**A TREATISE ON THE ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA**, for the use of Schools and Private Students. By G. A. AINSWORTH, B.A., and J. YEATS, F.R.S. H. INGRAM and Co., Milford House, Milford-lane, Strand.

Now ready, price 1s.  
**REMARKABLE SIEGES, from the Siege of Constantinople in 1453 to that of Sebastopol, 1854**, with Explanatory Observations on Fortification and Siege Operations, with numerous Diagrams and full-page Engravings. By HENRY OTLEY. London: H. INGRAM and Co., Milford House, Milford-lane, Strand.

Second Edition, in ornamental wrapper, price 1s.  
**FURTHER ADVENTURES OF MR. VERDANT GREEN, an Oxford Undergraduate.** By CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A. With numerous Illustrations, designed and drawn on wood by the Author. London: INGRAM and Co., Milford House, Milford-lane, Strand.

Now ready, in ornamental wrapper, price 1s. plain, 2s. coloured.  
**THE WONDERFUL DRAMA OF PUNCH AND JUDY and their LITTLE DOG TOBY**, as performed to overflowing Balconies at the corner of the street; corrected and revised from the original manuscript in the possession of the King of the Canibal Islands, by permission of his Majesty's Librarian, with Notes and References. By PAPERNOSE WOOD ENSCONCE, Esq. With Illustrations by the OWL. London: H. INGRAM and Co., Milford House, Milford-lane, Strand.

CURIOSITIES OF LONDON. Positively, next week, in a closely-printed Volume of 800 pages, with a Portrait of the Author, painted by T. J. Gullik, price 14s.  
**CURIOSITIES OF LONDON; Exhibiting** the most rare and remarkable objects of Interest in the Metropolis, and its History; with nearly Fifty Years' Personal Recollections. By JOHN TIMMS, F.S.A., Editor of "Lancet," "The Year-book of Facts," &c. DAVID BOGIE, 86, Fleet-street.

**THE NEW YEAR COMMENCES** a new Series of THE FAMILY FRIEND. "Kindly in tone; useful in object; moral in tendency."

**TOM THUMB AND JENNY LIND.** The Autobiography of Barnum appears in THE FAMILY FRIEND. "Cheerful, instructive, and amusing." Price 2d. Sold Everywhere.

**POTICHOMANIE** Explained, so that all may practice the Art. See THE FAMILY FRIEND. New Series. "Pleasant reading, mingled with useful knowledge."

**SKETCHES of the OLD HALL.** An absorbing Tale. Also, the "Traitor's End." See THE FAMILY FRIEND. New Series. "Should be welcome in every home."

**THE FAMILY FRIEND** is a Magazine of Domestic Economy, Entertainment, Instruction, and Practical Science. It gives Useful Hints, &c. Price 3d. London: WALKER and LOCK, 138, Fleet-street. Sold Everywhere.

Now ready, crown 8vo, gilt, price 1s.  
**THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN: a Ballad**, with Balalacla, Alma, Sinope, &c. By a RETIRED LIVERPOOL MERCHANT. O weep the sire—the mother weep! No more—no more to weep! The gallant hearts that coldly sleep On Inkerman's lone crest! London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE MOST COMPLETE WORK ON THE WAR YET PUBLISHED. In folio 8vo, cloth, price 2s. 6d.; or sent free by post for 3s.  
**THE NEIGHBOURS OF RUSSIA and HISTORY of the WAR to the SIEGE of SEBASTOPOL (with Plan).** By J. KENNEL MORELL, Author of "Algeria," "Russia as it is," &c. "Mr. Morell's narrative of the present campaign is written with spirit, and is rendered additionally poignant by the sharp criticism occasionally introduced."—Athenaeum. T. NELSON and SONS, London and Edinburgh.

On Saturday, 3rd February, will be Published, in beautifully illuminated Covers, Price One Shilling, or with Illustrations on Steel, from Turner, Price Eightpence.  
Part I. of a New Issue of the  
**LIFE OF NAPOLEON the FIRST.** By sir WALTER SCOTT. To be completed in Nine Fortnightly Parts. "What could now be more delightful to northern history and calmly to sit down and listen to the discourse of such a man, would clearly, truly, with all the ardour of a student, he would use the incidents on which though he has meditated, and the influence of which is still daily in operation?"—Gothic. ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, Edinburgh; Houlston and Stoneman, London.

Just published, 6s., cloth; or, by post, 7s.  
**THE GOLDEN LECTURES, delivered at St. MARGARET'S, LOTBURY, during 1854, by Rev. H. MEL-VILL, B.D.** Also, The GOLDEN LECTURES, from 1850 to 1853, by JAMES PAUL, 1, Chapter-house-court, north side St. Paul's.

Just published, price 1s., in cloth.  
**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH: Was it** Invented by Professor Wheatstone? By WILLIAM FOTHERGILL COOKE, Esq. In the Press, in one vol., illustrated by numerous Plates. DOCUMENTS RELATING to the INVENTION of the ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Edited by WILLIAM FOTHERGILL COOKE, Esq. Sold by W. H. SMITH and SON, 136 and 137, Strand, London.

NOTICE.  
Under the Especial Patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Corrected throughout by the Nobility.  
**MR. LODGE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1855** IS NOW READY.

The numerous changes in noble families and their collateral branches, by decrease, during the past year, and in the recent memorable engagements, will render this New Edition of Mr. Lodge's Peerage one of the most important ever issued, as it is the only work in which the type being kept standing—every correction is made in its proper place to the date of publication. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

NOW READY, MR. DOD'S PEERAGE, &c.  
New Edition, for 1855: thoroughly revised, and improved.  
**PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, &c.** for 1855 (Fifteenth Year). By CHARLES R. DOD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Companion," &c. Foolscap 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt. WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane; and all Booksellers.

**PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY, on GLASS and PAPER.**—A Manual, containing Simple Directions for the Production of Pictures and Views, by the Agency of Light, including the Collodion, Albumen, Calotype, Waxed Paper, and Positive Paper Processes. By CHARLES A. LONG. Price 1s.; per post, 1s. 6d. BLAND and LONG, 153, Fleet-street, London.

**THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL**, Part 82, January, 1855, is, contains 11 Illustrations.—Two large copperplate Engravings of Twin Dredger, of 30-horse power, made for the Commissioners of Leith Harbour; and Messrs. Whitaker's Longitudinal Scavenger for Mules; and 40 Wood Engravings.—HEBERT, 88, Chancery-lane. Editor's office (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

**REEVES' MOIST WATER COLOURS,** Warranted to keep in all climates. 113, Cheap-side, London.

**SHAKSPEARE.**—The admirers of the Immortal Bard will be pleased to learn that Mr. H. KERR, BUNNS, and CO., have obtained permission from Mrs. Fletcher, of Gloucester, to publish, in facsimile, the celebrated and curious JCU proved to have been used by the Bard. An interesting Pamphlet given with each. The JCU may be obtained of most respectable dealers, or at the Manufactory (late Chamberlain's), Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. Price 7s. 6d. each; or, covered, 12s. 6d., by enclosing a Post-office Order.

**SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.**—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time, suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extra. Improvements guaranteed in eight or twelve calendar months. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

**THE PEN SUPERSEDED.**—The most easy and best method of Marking Linen, Silk, Books, &c., is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of these Plates a thousand articles can be marked in ten minutes. Great Plate, 5s.; Name, 2s.; Initial Plate, 1s. Any person can use them. Sent free (with directions) on receipt of stamps, by the Patentee, T. CULLETON, 7, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

**LITTLE COCK ROBIN QUADRILLES**, by D'ALBERT. Just published, with six exquisite Illustrations in colours. Price 4s. A most attractive Musical Present. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**CINDERELLA: A New Quadrille**, by D'ALBERT; Companion to Cock Robin. The tale illustrated in six coloured drawings by Brandard, under a new plan. Price 4s. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**SEBASTOPOL: an English National Quadrille**, by D'ALBERT, introducing the favourite airs—The British Grenadiers, the Flag that Braved a Thousand Years, Wapping Old Stairs, Kule Britannia, and Hearts of Oak. Price 3s. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**WHAT WILL THEY SAY IN ENGLAND?** A New Song in honour of the Victory of the Alma. Written by the Rev. J. S. MONSELL. Composed by J. W. HOBBS. Price 2s. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**IT WAS MY FATHER'S CUSTOM.** Christmas Song, by F. SHRIVALE. Price 2s., postage free. HAMMOND, 9, New Bond-street.

**CHRISTMAS CHIMES.—WHAT BELLS ASKED THOSE SO SOFT AND CLEAR?** By BRINLEY RICHARDS. The Twelfth Edition of this popular Ballad is now printed. Price 2s., postage free.—HAMMOND, 9, New Bond-street.

**JULIEN and CO'S CADEAU for 1855** (price 5s., postage free) contains two New Quadrilles, a New Polka, and a New Schottische, by Julien and Koenig; all of which are performed nightly at M. Julien's Concerts with the greatest success.—214, Regent-street.

**THE RUSSIAN RETREAT: a Descriptive Piano-forte Piece.** By ALBERT LINDAHL. Illustrated in Colours. Price 2s., postage free. JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**ENGLAND and FRANCE: a New Patriotic Song.** By LOUISE CHRISTINE. Price 2s., postage free. JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**MINNIE: Sung by Madame Anna Thillon**, at M. Julien's Concerts with the greatest success. Price 2s. Illustrated with a Portrait of Madame Anna Thillon. Also, "The Old Friends at Home," sung by Madame Thillon. Price 2s. JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**ALMA; a Battle Piece for the Piano-forte.** By ALBERT LINDAHL. Beautifully illustrated in colours, by J. Brandard. Price 3s., postage free. JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**JULIEN and CO'S MUSICAL PRESENTATION and CIRCULATING LIBRARY combined.** Subscribers to this Library are presented with 13 3s. worth of music every year. Prospectuses forwarded on application to JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**SAY YES, sung by Mde. Anna Thillon**, at M. Julien's Concerts, with the greatest success, and nightly encored. Composed by W. S. PRATTEN. Price 2s., postage free. JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.

**NEW SONG, THE CLOUDS OF EVENING.** Words by E. HAYDON OSBORNE, Esq.; Music by GAYNOR WILLIAMS, author of "Health, Wealth, and Long Life," &c. Published at ADDISON and HOLLIERS, 210, Regent-street.

**THE ALLIED ARMY MARCH, Composed** and dedicated to Lord Raglan and the Heroes of Alma, by A. M. C. Price 2s. The proceeds for the benefit of the Patriotic Bazaar. "A very spirited composition, and worthy the title it is honoured with. We heartily wish it the success it richly merits."—United Service Gazette. ADDISON, 210, Regent-street, London.

**RECOLLECTIONS OF PRINCE CHARLIE,** for the Piano-forte. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. No. 1. Who would have felt for Charlie? No. 2. Charlie is my darling. No. 3. Over the water to Charlie. No. 4. Bonnie Dundee. These elegant Piano-forte Pieces, by the above talented composer, are now published, price 2s. 6d. each. Postage free. HAMMOND, 9, New Bond-street.

**PARTANT POUR LA SYRIE**, with all the correct French and English Words, price 3d., in No. 582 of the MUSICAL BOUQUET. The same, as a Fantasia, by Alphonse le Prieux, price 3d. Louis, with all the words, 3d., and as a Fantasia, by Louis, 3d. God Save the Queen, with all the words, 3d., and as a Fantasia by Louis, 3d. The most admired Fantasia, Nocturnes, Galop, &c., by Schullhoff, Vincent Wallace, Osborne, Blumenthal, Ascher, and a host of other composers, are published in the "Musical Bouquet," at the Office, 192, High Holborn.

**HENRY RUSSELL'S COPYRIGHT SONGS:** Rouse, Brothers, Rouse; Cheer, Boys, Cheer; Far upon the Sea; Long Farther have been; Sunshine after Rain; Many Changes I have seen; the Canadian English Song; Mighty Niagara; and When I was a Little Child—all 6d. each. Also, To the West; the West; Parting Tear; Land, Land, Land; Slave Chain; Slave Sale; and several others—at 3d. each.—Published in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, at the Office, 192, High Holborn; and there can be no other cheap edition.

**RED, WHITE, and BLUE; or, Britannia the** Pride of the Ocean. The only copyright Edition. Price 6d.; or free by post for 10 stamps. Published in Nos. 531 and 532 of the MUSICAL BOUQUET. Also, Black-eyed Susan, Stand to your Guns, Tom Bowling, Ben Bolt, The Arcturion, Post Captain, &c., arranged for the Piano-forte, with all the correct words; post free, 5d. each.—Published in the "Musical Bouquet," at the Office, 192, High Holborn.

**CHEAP MUSIC.**—Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS' CHEAP PUBLICATIONS comprise all the modern Operas for Piano-forte, Solo, and Four Hands, and with Words. The most popular Piano-forte and Dance Music of the season, and all the favourite German songs with English and German words.—Full particulars on application to BOOSEY and SONS, 28, Holles-street, London.

**CASE'S CONCERTINAS, Four Guineas.**—These celebrated instruments (which are quite unrivalled in quantity and price) have the full compass of notes and double action, and are beautifully finished in mahogany. Case's Concertinas are SOLD exclusively by Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS, 28, Holles-street.

**CASE'S CONCERTINAS.**—Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS have the honour to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. George Case for the exclusive SALE of his celebrated CONCERTINAS. The personal attention of this eminent professor will be given to the manufacture of these instruments, every one of which will bear his name. A large Stock of second-hand Concertinas, for Sale or Hire, may be had of Boosey and Sons, 28, Holles-street.

**TOLKIEN'S 25-GUINEA ROYAL MINUTO** PIANOFORTES.—H. T., the original maker of a 25-Guinea Pianoforte, has, by the care he has devoted to all branches of the manufacture, obtained the highest reputation throughout the universe for his instruments, unequalled in durability and delicacy of touch, more especially for their excellence in standing in tune in the various climates of our colonies. In elegant walnut, rosewood, and mahogany Cases packed for export for 22 lbs. extra.—H. Tolkien's Manufactory, 27, 28, and 29, King William-street, London-bridge.

**HARMONIUMS at CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.**—The HARMONIUM, by ALEXANDRE, of Paris, is the only instrument of the kind that remains perfectly in tune; and, from the simplicity of its construction, is but slightly affected by any changes of weather; and is alike calculated for the Church, Chapel, School, or Drawing-room.

The following descriptions are these most liked:—  
No. 1. In oak case, with expression-stop, price 18 guineas.  
No. 2. In mahogany case, with expression-stop, price 18 guineas.  
No. 3. In oak case, with three stops, 15 guineas.  
No. 4. In oak case, with five stops, 22 guineas; in rosewood, 25 guineas.  
No. 5. In oak or rosewood case, with eight stops, 25 guineas.  
No. 6. In oak or rosewood case, with twelve stops, 35 guineas.  
No. 7. In rosewood case, with the patent percussion action, and three stops, 20 guineas.  
No. 8. In oak case, with percussion and twelve stops, 40 guineas.  
No. 9. Ditto, in elegant rosewood case, 45 guineas.  
No. 10. The New Patent Model, with expression à la Main. The most perfect Harmonium that can be made, 15 stops, elegant rosewood case, 35 guineas.  
Full descriptive Lists sent on application. 50, New Bond-street.

**HENRY RUSSELL, the VOCALIST.**—Will shortly be published, a Magnificent Lithographic PORTRAIT, by VINTER (121 inches by 30). This distinguished Composer may justly be entitled the DUKE of the age, from the many beautiful songs he has written, amongst which may be ranked "Cheer, boys, cheer," and who have cheered many a brave heart in the Crimea. Proof copies, 7s. 6d. GABRIEL and Co., Regent-gallery, 71, Regent-street, London.

**POTICHOMANIE.**—Every article connected with the above may be had at REEVES and SONS, 113, Cheap-side, London.

## THE SPRING SILKS at KING'S,

213, Regent-street.  
Patterns sent to any part, post free.  
Rich Striped and Checked Silks .. £1 5 6 the Full Dress.  
Broad and Fancy Pout de Soies 1 15 0  
Moist Antique and other costly styles 3 13 0  
Mourning and Half-mourning Silks 1 10 0  
Address (for Patterns), to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

## THE NEW FABRICS at KING'S,

213, Regent-street.  
Patterns sent to any part, post free.  
Finest Swiss Cambrics .. 3s. 9d. the Full Dress.  
" Jaconot Muslins .. 5 6  
" Organdy Muslins .. 7 8  
" Brilliant Simple .. 3 6  
Barges de Laine (a new Fabric) 12 6  
Fancy Materials for Spring Dresses equally cheap.  
Address (for Patterns), to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

## SUNLIGHT BY NIGHT.

The brilliancy of effect produced by the newly-invented Sunlight is now seen to the greatest perfection at the

## PANTHEON HALL of COMMERCE,

opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.  
The Grand Illumination takes place Every Evening at dusk. On Monday next and following days will be offered for Sale in the READY-MADE SKIRT DEPARTMENT.  
174 Rich Black French Glacé Silk Skirts, with 3 Flounces, 6 Breadths, 47 inches long, and 3 yards for Bodice included, price £2 5s. 6d. complete.  
113 Rich Black French Glacé Silk Skirts, with 3 Flounces, Trimmed, Fringe, and Piped, 6 Breadths, 47 inches long, and 3 yards for Bodice included, price £2 12s. 6d. complete.  
76 Rich Black French Glacé Silk Skirts, 3 Flounces, Trimmed Perforated Genoa Velvet, 6 Breadths, 46 inches long, and 3 yards for Bodice included, price £3 3s. complete.  
63 Rich Black French Glacé Skirts, Trimmed with Fringe and Bugles, 6 breadths, 47 inches long, and 3 yards for Bodice included, price £3 10s. 6d.  
102 Rich French Glacé Silk Skirts in the following Colours—Pink, Sky, Silver Grey, Maize, White, and Pearl, Trimmed Crimped Fringe, 6 Breadths, 47 inches long, and 3 yards for Bodice included, price £3 12s. 6d. complete.  
N.B. Skirts made complete for Evening Parties, Weddings, &c., &c., at two hours' notice.  
Orders for the above carefully packed and forwarded to all parts of the United Kingdom carriage paid upon the receipt of Post-office order, made payable to RUMBELL and OWEN, Oxford-street.  
PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE, Nos. 77 and 78, Oxford-street (Exactly opposite the Pantheon Bazaar.)

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S VISIT to QUEEN VICTORIA.**—The Proprietors of the PANTHEON HALL OF COMMERCE have determined upon presenting her Imperial Majesty Eugenie, upon the occasion of her visit to England, with specimens of the

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES, which, for perfection of Quality, Cut, Elasticity, and Softness, no other Glove can possibly compete with. A Registered Novelty in Fashion, 6d. and 9d., usual price 1s. and 2s. 6d.—WHITE and COMPANY, 192, Regent-street, and Wholesale, 65, King-street, Golden-square.

First delivery of the Real Alpine Kid Gloves, with the Eugenie Latch-chain attached. Price One Shilling per pair, in the undermentioned Colours for Autumn—

Camel	White	Cuba
Prince	Black	Violet
Napoleon	Emerald	Myrtle
Groselle	Adelaide	Brown
France	Coffee	Tracard
Chocolate	Rubis	Maroon
Ribbons	Oliver	Maizagram

N.B. The Real Alpine Kid Gloves cannot be procured elsewhere than at the Pantheon Hall of Commerce, Nos. 77 and 78, Oxford-street (opposite the Pantheon Bazaar). Sample pairs sent by post upon the receipt of 11 Stamps—weight of Gloves exceeding the Half-Ounce.

## INFANTS' White and Coloured CASHMERE

CIRCULAR CLOAKS, handsomely braided or trimmed with Flush, One Guinea; Superior, 2s. Infants' Braided Hoods, from 10s. 6d. Frocks, Pelisses, Baby Linen, and Children's Under-Clothing in great variety. A large assortment of fashionable Paleotes, Capes, and Mantles, in all the new materials, for Boys and Girls, for the present season, at the LONDON JUVENILE ESTABLISHMENT, 169, Regent-street, opposite Burlington-street.

## VALENCIENNES LACE (Patterns sent

post free). A large Assortment at 3jd. a yard; and at 4jd. is a pattern of 5000 yards, which has been hitherto sold at 5d.; and thence to 21s. are some beautiful specimens, surpassing by far anything of the kind before imported. Gold and silver Tinsel Trimming Ribbons, 6d. and 9d., usual price 1s. and 2s. 6d.—WHITE and COMPANY, 192, Regent-street, and Wholesale, 65, King-street, Golden-square.

## TO FAMILIES.

## JAY'S MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietors are respectfully announced that the London General Mourning Warehouse offers advantages for the supply of MOURNING to Families of the highest distinction, and also to those of the most limited means. Appointments for Ladies' Mourning Attire, of all suitable quantities may be had on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice, and suited to the taste or opinion of the Proprietors,





A DREAM OF TWELFTH-NIGHT.—DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS.

She dreams! Through all her hush of night  
A breeze of joy floats wild and warm;  
No shadow dims the halo light  
That rays her sleeping form.  
Where, robed in spotless youth, she lies,  
A saint, whose soul is in the skies!

For, is not earth here turned to heaven?  
Her childhood's heaven—a dream of bliss,  
A rapture scarce to mortals given,  
A joy the sages miss,  
O'er whose dim night shall rise no more  
The spells that fly when hearts grow hoar.

No train of state encumbereth her,  
Nor golden crown her golden hair,  
No regal cares her bosom stir;  
She mounts no marble stair.  
Yet, tranced, she walks a land of light—  
In thought, she is a Queen to-night.

Bright fairy forms, through visions glancing,  
Have ringed her in a magic round;  
The strains to which her feet are dancing  
On earth shall never sound:—  
But oh! such dreams are nearer truth  
Than our sad world—that weeps its youth!

Life's skies for her have lost the cloud:  
Not yet—not yet the tempests roll;  
Nor blinding tears have learned to shroud  
The visions of the soul,  
Where thrills through each God-given sense  
The spirit-joy of Innocence!

O, not unhallowed is the theme,  
Through which her girlish fancies glide!  
Thou pour'st in one delicious stream,  
Old Yule! thy sacred tide:—  
The thought, the hope, the chastened glee,  
O, Dawn of Love, speak all of Thee!

By those pure lips, so silent now,  
All solemnly the prayer was said;  
And by each living pulse we know  
Who watcheth by the bed!  
A guardian care is His, and deep,  
"Who giveth his beloved sleep."

"Our Father," God, who knoweth best,  
Who gives soft night the closing flower,  
Who gives, in shadow and in rest,  
Dreams meet for childhood's hour,  
Shall He not give to Christ's dear care  
The child that sleepeth after prayer?—E. L. HERVEY.

## THE THEATRES.

We are now terminating the third week of the pantomimes and burlesques, and the regular dramatic business of different establishments is accordingly about to recommence. For the three weeks just past the character of the entertainment at almost all the houses has been very miscellaneous, and various revivals have been ventured under the shelter of the different attractive afterpieces. These have been performed for a night or two, and then withdrawn; but something of a more permanent nature may now be expected. Thus, at the PRINCESS, as we have already noticed, *Sir Edward Mortimer*, the *Stranger*, and *Hamlet* have furnished Mr. Charles Kean with the opportunity of showing how delightfully and powerfully he can prove his title to the classic walks of the drama, and inspire us with hope, from the reception that he has experienced, that the public will sufficiently encourage him to justify his continuance in the same. This evening (Saturday) he will support, as further earnest of his desire, to persevere in the legitimate direction, the part of *Louis XI.*, in M. Casimir Delavigne's excellent historical drama which has been translated for the purpose. This part is not new to the English stage, having been performed by Mr. Davenport, at Drury-lane, two or three seasons ago; but it is one which is peculiarly adapted for the display of Mr. Kean's genius,

and we expect that he will manifest in it no little of the depth and grandeur of passion that is so readily acknowledged in his *Hamlet* and *Gloster*. We trust that Mr. Kean may be able to plant the tragedy on his boards; and thus initiate a new era in his management.—In like manner, at SADLER'S WELLS, Mr. Phelps has been indulging in a variety of characters, including *Sir Anthony Absolute*, the *Stranger*, and *Werner*—the preference having been given to the last, which has been acted several times; but this week the recurrence of steady business is marked by the reproduction, on Wednesday, of the tragedy of "Pericles," for a second run. The cast continues the same as it was prior to Christmas; the characters of *Thaisa*, *Dyoniza*, and *Marina* being performed by Miss Cooper, Miss Atkinson, and Miss Edith Heraud.—At the MARYLEBONE, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallack have been resting, and depending on their pantomime to ensure a temporary currency to a series of the better class of melodramas, which have been respectfully supported by the working company. When these have run their course, the tragedy of "Videna" will, we understand, be reproduced.—At the ST. JAMES'S a similar register may be noted; Mrs. Seymour having appeared in some of Sheridan's and Bulwer's comedies. A lyrical drama, however, from the Greek, by Mr. H. Spicer, is now underlined. The LYCEUM, ADELPHI, and OLYMPIC will probably depend, as their manner is, for some time yet to come, on their burlesques and extravaganzas, with an occasional revival.—The HAYMARKET will, for the present, trust to

some reproductions of its already established pieces; but we may expect, in due season, an original drama of more than ordinary merit.

DRURY-LANE.—This management has also fallen back on an old drama for temporary support—"The Regent," by Mr. Planché—a translated piece, in which, some five-and-twenty-years ago, Mr. Warde and Miss Somerville made considerable reputation. There is in it much amusing intrigue; and Mr. Mead and Miss Marriott supported on Monday, with respectability, the principal parts. The audience were evidently pleased, and accordingly this revival may be pronounced successful.

ADELPHI.—The management of this theatre has thought it expedient to corroborate their spectacle with a revival, on Monday, under the title of the "Mysterious Stranger," of one of Mr. C. Selby's versions from the French—the "Satan," in fact, of MM. Clairville and Damaris. Madame Celeste performs the rôle of the lady, who, for the sake of love, assumes the appearance of the fiend, until by such pretended magic she has freed the object of her passion from the dangers by which he was threatened. The various disguises by which she contrives to accomplish this purpose received from Madame Celeste their requisite and characteristic significance. Mr. Leigh Murray supported the part of the Parisian dupe with meritorious and discriminating propriety. The house was full, and the reproduction of this singular drama was received with approbation.



"A SKETCH."  
PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

In this clever little work (which we admire at the Winter Exhibition-room, Pall-mall) Mr. Hemsley shows an improved and improving hand—a consciousness of power, and a self-reliance, which are the surest guarantees of success in art. He does not here depend upon a numerous group of characters, or upon a comically contrived incident; nor, on the other hand, upon exaggeration of feature in his single subject. He appears to have studied simplicity as an element of effect; and he could not act on a truer principle. We have but one figure in this picture, that of a hard-working lad employed in a lowly, every-day office; but the life thrown into the action, the artist-like attitude, the intelligence of the expression—as if a professor observing the progress of an operation of all-engrossing importance—and the appropriateness of the costume, and all the et cetera, constitute a picture of eminent merit.

DUNSE TEMPERANCE  
PAVILION.

Dunse is a small country town, situated in the centre of Berwickshire. Though the largest town in the county, it contains only a population of 2600. There is an old saying, that "Dunse dings a'." If ever there existed a doubt in the mind of any one as to whether Dunse really deserved this enviable pre-eminence over the other provincial towns of Scotland, the proceedings connected with the Great Pavilion must have for ever dispelled it. It appears that the well-known J. B. Gough was, some time since, engaged by the Total Abstiners to deliver an oration on Temperance in Dunse, when, in order to afford an opportunity to as great a number of persons as possible of hearing the lecturer, two of the largest churches in the town were successively asked for the occasion. Both of these churches having been refused, and the others in the town being too small, the Committee, with that energy and enterprise for which they have all along been noted, resolved to erect a large wooden pavilion, capable of holding 3000 persons. For this purpose plans were prepared; they set to work, and, in a brief space, the Pavilion was completed. The erection is 100 feet in length, 70 in breadth, and 30 in height. The roof, which covers the whole with one span, is supported by two rows of massive pillars. The speaker's platform is 7 feet high, and has space on both sides capable of holding 140 persons, which is occupied by the Committees of the Temperance Society in the county. Behind the platform is a large picture of the town of Dunse, measuring 30 feet by 20, painted expressly for the occasion. The building is brilliantly lighted with gas, and, when decorated with flags and other devices, presents a very tasteful appearance.

The opening of this Pavilion on the 21st of November last was a scene of intense interest. Long before the hour of meeting the vast area was filled with company, who were entertained with vocal and instrumental music. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Gough, the Committee and friends, left their room, and ascended the platform stairs. The appearance of the great orator was the signal for a robust shout. The Rev. Mr. Ritchie presided: a brief but earnest prayer was offered up, and, with a few words, Mr. Ritchie introduced Gough to his magnificent audience. He commenced in a few reluctant, half-tremulous sentences; then quicker, then firmer, then faster and firmer still, until he gradually acquired that impetus which made him master of himself and of his great audience; and thus he held the mastery over them through

a powerful oration until he closed with an affectionate "good night." The multitude heaved and applauded in ecstasy. The multitude again became hushed. The chairman congratulated them upon such an oration, and presented a number of books to the lecturer as a tribute from the Committee. Mr. Gough rose, and thanked the Committee and all present in a touching address. The benediction was pronounced, and the assembly broke up. Mr. Gough again appeared in the Pavilion on the evening of the 6th of December, before a still larger and, if possible, more enthusiastic audience.



"A SKETCH."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.—FROM THE WINTER EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL.

Before the meeting separated Mr. ID. M. Horne, of Wedderburn, one of the largest landed proprietors in the county, who had been present on both occasions, moved a vote of thanks to the Committee for the energy and spirit displayed by them in the erection of this magnificent building, and for furnishing such an intellectual treat as had been enjoyed by the meeting on this and the previous occasion. The vast assemblage then retired, delighted with the eloquence of the great Orator of Temperance.

PLATE PRESENTED TO  
CAPTAIN CHARLES MACLEOD,  
LATE COMMANDER OF THE 1ST  
REGIMENT OF THE NIZAM'S CA-  
VALRY.

This elegant Testimonial, a silver epergne of appropriate design, has been presented to Captain Charles Macleod, by the native officers and men of the 1st Regiment of the Nizam's Cavalry, under the following circumstances.

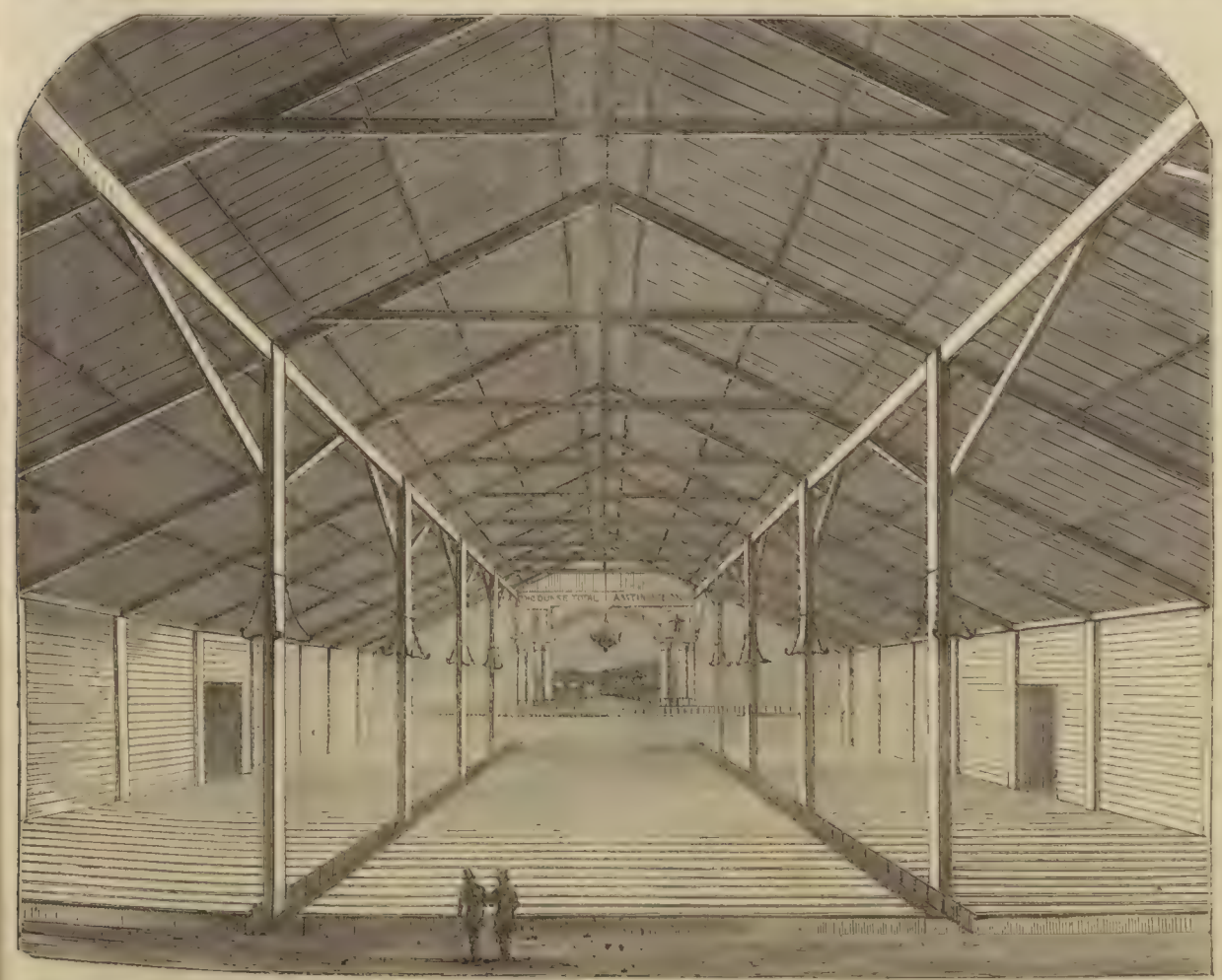
For a period of fourteen years Captain Macleod commanded that portion of the force of native troops formerly known as the 1st Regiment of Cavalry of his Highness the Nizam's army. Prior to January, 1854, the officers in command of, and attached to, the Nizam's army, chiefly held commissions from his Highness; their nominations to the service having originally received the sanction of the Supreme Government. At the above date, the Government of India, having concluded a treaty with the Nizam, by which a portion of his territory became ceded to the Company, the force hitherto designated as his Highness the Nizam's army, merged into the Hyderabad contingent, and was incorporated with the Hon. East India Company's forces. The officers holding local, or Nizam's commissions, on this change being made, were pensioned off; and, on this occasion, the native officers and men have presented the handsome Testimonial to Captain Macleod, who was so long their Commander. It bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Captain Charles Macleod by the Native Officers and Men of the 1st Regiment of his Highness the Nizam's Cavalry, as a humble token of their esteem and respect, for his zeal in maintaining their honour and promoting their welfare; for his unwearied attention to their interests and that of their families, during the long period of fourteen years that he held uninterrupted command of their Regiment.

The commission for this piece of plate was entrusted to Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., of Cornhill; and the manufacturers are Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S PRESENT TO THE POPE.—On Christmas-day the Pope wore for the first time the magnificent tiara just sent to him as a present by the Queen of Spain, glittering with a triple row of splendid diamonds, and valued at half a million of francs. In the present critical condition of the Spanish throne such extent of piety and purse cannot fail to excite surprise. The remainder of her Majesty's offering, in the shape of six Andalusian horses, is said to be on its way to Rome.

At St. Petersburg Lord John Russell's declaration in Parliament, that the Allies were content to leave Russia a great and powerful State, has been adopted as the refrain of a popular political song, the inscription of which is—"O, how sour are the grapes."



TEMPERANCE PAVILION, ERECTED AT DUNSE.



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN MACLEOD, LATE OF THE NIZAM'S CAVALRY.



## THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE" OF TUESDAY.)

War Department, Jan. 8, 1855.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Before Sebastopol, December 18, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—Nothing has occurred since I had the honour to address you on the 13th inst.

The weather, which was then fine, changed on the following afternoon, and, from that time to the evening of the 16th, it hardly ceased either to rain, hail, or snow.

The night of the 16th was particularly severe; but it cleared up yesterday, and to-day it is again dry.

The bad days above mentioned have, however, rendered the communications more difficult, and materially retarded the movement of supplies and stores.

The 89th and 17th Regiments have arrived from Gibraltar, and will take their place in the 3rd and 4th Divisions this day.

A considerable portion of the warm clothing has been received, and is in course of issue; and the men are most grateful to her Majesty's Government for having provided for them what conduces so essentially to their comfort.

I have the honour to transmit returns of the casualties between the 11th and 16th.

I have, &amp;c.,

RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

## RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 11TH TO 16TH DECEMBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

1st Royals.—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.  
4th Regiment of Foot.—1 rank and file killed.  
19th Regiment.—2 rank and file wounded.  
2nd Hussars.—1 rank and file wounded.  
21st Hussars.—1 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.  
28th Hussars.—2 rank and file wounded.  
30th Hussars.—2 rank and file wounded.  
57th Regiment.—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.  
64th Regiment.—3 rank and file wounded.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2 rank and file wounded.  
Total.—3 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 21 rank and file, wounded.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

## RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED FROM 11TH TO 16TH DECEMBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

1st Royals.—Private Edward Daniels.  
4th Foot.—Private Joseph Maddocks.  
21st Foot.—Private William Pearce.  
57th Foot.—Private Charles Murphy, John Novlan.

## WOUNDED.

1st Royals.—Sergeant John Smart, slightly; Private John Innes, severely.  
19th Foot.—Private Michael Fawley, severely; William Morey, slightly.  
21st Foot.—Private William Tickner, severely.  
28th Foot.—Sergeant Michael Boulger, slightly; Private Thomas Holdern, severely.  
30th Foot.—Private James Coleman, Michael Toomey, slightly.  
57th Foot.—Private James Dougherty, Joseph Hutton, severely.  
64th Foot.—Private John Cambers, Patrick Redmond, William M'Connell, Peter Golding, Michael Hailey, Stephen Bates, slightly; Private Henry Thompson, Simon Doyle, severely.  
66th Foot.—Lance-Corporal James Lyons, slightly; Private John Lavriasson, slightly.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Corporal Samuel Barwell, severely; Private Thomas Swindell, slightly.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

War Department, January 9, 1855.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by Field-Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:

Before Sebastopol, December 23, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—A great deal of rain has fallen in the last forty-eight hours, and the weather has again become very inclement.

The only occurrence in the siege operations has been a sortie made by the enemy on both our right and left attack, during the night of the 20th—the one being conducted silently, the other with drums beating, and shouting; the first being probably the real object of the advance, as nearer to the Inkerman heights.

Owing to the extreme darkness of the night, the enemy were enabled to come very near the right attack without being perceived; and having made a sudden rush upon the most forward parallel, they compelled the men occupying it to withdraw, until reinforced by a party under Major Welsford, of the 97th Regiment, when it was regained possession of, and the Russians retired, not, however, without occasioning some loss in both killed, wounded, and missing, Lieut. Byron, of the 34th Regiment, being amongst the latter.

On the left attack the enemy were met with great gallantry, by Lieutenant Gordon, of the 38th Regiment, who, when supported by the covering party of the trenches, under Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy, of the 50th, succeeded in at once driving them back. But here, I regret to say, the loss was still more severe. Major Möller, of the 50th, fell mortally wounded, and I am concerned to add is since dead, and Captain Frampton and Lieutenant Clarke, both of the 50th Regiment, are missing. Sir Richard England speaks in high terms of the gallantry and vigilance of these troops, and of the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Waddy.

I enclose a return of the casualties to the 20th inclusive. Two regiments of French cavalry, under General D'Altonville, made a reconnaissance on the 20th, towards the ground recently occupied by the enemy in front of Balaklava; while the 42nd Regiment, a detachment of the Rifle Brigade under Colonel Cameron, 42nd Regiment, and a battalion of Zouaves, made a corresponding movement on the extreme right. The latter saw only a picket of Cosaks, which retired upon their approach; the former exchanged shots with the enemy, and ascertained that they had scarcely any troops on the left bank of the Tchernaya.—I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

## RETURN OF OFFICERS WOUNDED AND MISSING FROM 17TH TO 20TH DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.

56th Foot.—Major J. O. Möller, dangerously; since dead.  
34th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Byron.  
56th Foot.—Captain H. J. Frampton, Lieutenant M. A. Clarke.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

Before Sebastopol, Dec. 26, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have nothing to report to your Grace to-day. The rain which prevailed on Saturday was succeeded by snow on Sunday, and it was almost the worst day I ever saw. At night it froze, and the frost has continued ever since, without being severe; but it has not as yet tended to dry the ground, still in a lamentable state.

Every effort is making that the state of the roads will permit to bring up ammunition and the materials of siege, and General Canrobert is, in this respect, affording us every possible assistance.

The garrison keeps up a heavy fire upon our trenches, particularly at night, and your Grace will regret to see, by the returns which I enclose, that we daily sustain some casualties.—I have, &c., RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

## RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 17TH TO 20TH DECEMBER, 1854.

7th Regiment of Foot.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
19th Regiment.—1 rank and file, missing.  
23rd Regiment.—1 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file, missing.  
33rd Regiment.—2 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.  
34th Regiment.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, missing.  
38th Regiment.—1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.  
44th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
49th Regiment.—1 rank and file, killed.  
50th Regiment.—2 sergeants, 12 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 13 rank and file, wounded; 2 officers, 8 rank and file, missing.  
56th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
62nd Regiment.—1 rank and file, killed.  
63rd Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded.  
64th Regiment.—1 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.  
97th Regiment.—1 rank and file, killed.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded.  
Total.—2 sergeants, 23 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 43 rank and file, wounded; 3 officers, 21 rank and file, missing.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

## RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, FROM THE 17TH TO THE 20TH DEC., 1854, INCLUSIVE.

23rd Foot.—Private James M'Mahon.  
33rd Foot.—Privates Timothy Holroyd, Stephen M'Garry.  
34th Foot.—Privates George Hloxam, Henry Watts.  
38th Foot.—Private Alexander Blair.  
49th Foot.—Private John Thomas.  
50th Foot.—Sergeant James Howarth; Corporal Benj. Inglesfield; Privates James Carmichael, James Collis, Stephen Connolly, Patrick Conney, Samuel Dornum, Timothy Keefe, James Malley, James Moran, Samuel Thompson, Patrick Thompson, Edward Wood; Lance-Sergeant Thomas Andrews.  
62nd Foot.—Private Leighton Gunter.  
97th Foot.—Private Robert Turton.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Privates Charles Mulock and Thomas Mulford.

## WOUNDED.

56th Foot.—Privates Thomas Ball, Edward Buckingham, James Newell, Thomas Watkins, severely; Joseph Hughes, William Watts, John Farmer, slightly.  
33rd Foot.—Privates John Dinneen, Thomas Veins, John Fitzgerald, severely; Edward Dickenson, slightly.  
34th Foot.—Sergeant George Strachan, severely; Privates Edward Bowcott, Bartholomew Connell, Peter M'Craigh, Thomas Hitchen, severely.  
38th Foot.—Privates John Sell, severely; William Malpas, slightly.  
39th Foot.—Privates George Kidder, severely; John Wilson, slightly.  
44th Foot.—Private Alfred Tawks, severely.  
50th Foot.—Privates John Darrah (since dead), William Doran, William Walcroft, Jeremiah Buckley, Robert Barrett, Henry Crawshaw, Thomas Maloney, Michael Nicholson, Oswald Taylor, Joseph Toker, Christopher Walsh, John Ward, James Gormley, severely; Privates Patrick Connors, Michael Cummins, Michael Wallis, John Brace, Charles M'Carthy, John Taylor, slightly.  
56th Foot.—Private Edward Nugent, severely.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Private Frederick Hart, slightly.

## MISSING.

12th Foot.—Private William Vasey.  
23rd Foot.—Privates Thomas Mant, John Gilmore, Thomas Golling, George Sparks, Patrick Fogarty, John Thompson, Robert Cose, Matthew Pell, Ambrose Hudson.  
33rd Foot.—Privates Henry Smith and Thomas Baldwin.

50th Foot.—Corporal Timothy Callaghan; Privates John Callaghan, Thomas Corcoran, Matthew Dagan, George Doyle, Edward Hattigan, Lawrence McAuliffe, Thomas Simmet.  
66th Foot.—Private James Maher.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

## RETURN OF CASUALTIES FROM 21ST TO 24TH DECEMBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

20th Foot.—2 rank and file wounded.  
23rd Foot.—1 rank and file missing.  
24th Foot.—1 rank and file wounded.  
34th Foot.—2 rank and file wounded.  
46th Foot.—1 sergeant wounded.  
49th Foot.—1 rank and file killed.  
55th Foot.—2 rank and file killed.  
57th Foot.—5 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.  
89th Foot.—2 rank and file wounded.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2 rank and file wounded.  
Total.—5 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 12 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

## RETURN OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, FROM 21ST TO 24TH DECEMBER, 1854, INCLUSIVE.

19th Foot.—Private James Edwards.  
34th Foot.—Privates Thomas M'Grath, John M'Mahon.  
57th Foot.—Privates James Graham, Thomas Webb, Thomas C. Bennett, Hugh M'Casplin, John Mallen.

## WOUNDED.

20th Foot.—Private James Hawkins, slightly; Isaac Jennings, Thomas Keefe, severely.  
24th Foot.—Private Charles Smith, slightly.  
34th Foot.—Privates James Atkins, slightly; James Painsingham, severely.  
46th Foot.—Sergeant William Brommell, severely.  
57th Foot.—Privates William Egan, Christopher Carroll, severely.  
89th Foot.—Privates John Laughlin, James Nugent, slightly.  
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Corporal Richard Brooks, severely; Private Charles Bailey, severely.

## MISSING.

23rd Foot.—Private Edward Buckingham, omitted in last return.

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT, Adjutant-General.

## THE QUEEN'S THANKS TO THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The following Despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Minister at War, has been published in General Orders, and read to the troops serving in the Crimea:—

War Department, Nov. 20, 1854.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches, Nos. 83 and 84, of the 13th and 23rd of October.

I have submitted to the Queen the interesting reports with which your Lordship has furnished me in these despatches of the commencement and subsequent progress of those vast operations in which the Allied armies and fleets of her Majesty and of the Emperor of the French, in conjunction with those of the Sultan, are engaged against the stronghold of their common enemy; and I am commanded by her Majesty to express to your Lordship, and, through you, to the army under your command, the high satisfaction with which she has received the intelligence, no less of the very effective manner in which the fire of the Allied batteries was opened, than of the energy and determination with which that fire was subsequently sustained. The unfortunate occurrence of the explosion of a magazine in one of the French batteries, which took place at an early stage of the operations, must doubtless have prevented any immediate effect of a decisive nature being produced on the enemy's works; but her Majesty rejoices to find that the energetic and persevering efforts of the French commander enabled him to overcome the temporary check which this disaster appears to have imposed upon the exertions of the forces under his command.

Her Majesty is fully sensible of the motives which induced your Lordship to secure the co-operation of the combined fleets in the attack upon the enemy's works at the mouth of the harbour, simultaneously with the fire from the batteries on the land side. The aid which, so far as they were enabled to render it, was thus afforded by the naval to the exertions of the land forces is highly appreciated by her Majesty; and I am further commanded to express the gratification with which her Majesty has received the intelligence communicated by you of the able and gallant assistance afforded by the sailors from the fleet, under the command of Captain Lushington and Captain Peel, in the land batteries.

Her Majesty deeply sympathises with those who, during the progress of the operations which form the subject of your present despatches, have been wounded in the service of their country; and has received with sincere sorrow your report of the loss of those of her gallant soldiers and sailors who have been killed. It is impossible that operations of such great magnitude and difficulty, more especially when the vast resources of the enemy and his powerful means of resistance are taken into consideration, should be unattended by loss; and her Majesty cannot but rejoice that under the continued exposure to the incessant fire of an enemy vastly superior in numbers to which her forces both naval and military have been subjected, that loss, during the period included in the returns of casualties enclosed in your despatches, is not so great as might have been anticipated.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &amp;c.

The following have also been published in General Orders:—  
Extract from a Letter of the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Raglan, dated November 21, 1854.

I take the present opportunity to assure your Lordship of the satisfaction with which I have received the testimony borne by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell in his report enclosed in your despatch of the 25th of October, to the assistance rendered by the Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Marines, in opposing the advance of the enemy's cavalry in the action before Balaklava of the 25th of that month.

War Department, Nov. 23, 1854.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 94, of the 31st of October, which reached me on the 17th instant.

I have lost no time in submitting to the Queen the names of those officers whom Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan considers as entitled to be specially mentioned for their service in the action of the 25th of October in front of Balaklava, and whom your Lordship commends to my notice; and I have received her Majesty's commands to desire that your Lordship will convey to each of the officers in question the high approbation with which her Majesty has viewed their valour and excellent conduct in that action.—I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

Field Marshal the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., &amp;c.

NEWCASTLE.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The following letter, written by Mrs. Frances Nightingale, mother of Miss Florence Nightingale, has been addressed to Mrs. Bennett, whose son now lies in Scutari Hospital, having been severely wounded in action:—

Emley-park, Romsey, Nov. 30, 1854.

We are very sorry to hear from Mr. George, of Romsey, that you have a son in the hospital at Scutari, particularly as you have it not in your power to send him the comforts and necessities he requires. I hope your son is not dangerously wounded. As to his being taken care of, and having every comfort and consolation under his circumstances, I think I can make your mind easy. We hear very often from our friends at Scutari, and every letter tells us how kindly they have been received, and how everybody is helping them with comforts for the poor soldiers. At first the wounded came in so fast that things sufficient could not be provided for them; but since my daughter arrived there, and fourteen more surgeons sent by Government, and 40 nurses, and stores have poured in, all have improved from day to day. The three head doctors, who are good, clever men, have forty-two doctors under their direction. The soldiers are all arranged in comfortable beds, and, my friends say, look cheerful and calm. The hospital is very large, clean, and airy; there are two chaplains, who read prayers every morning at eight o'clock; and an excellent clergyman from Dorsetshire (Mr. S. Godolphin Osborne), who devotes himself to comforting the patients. Besides the large kitchen, which supplies the general food, the nurses have another kitchen, where some are always preparing some sort of delicacies and nourishing things, such as jelly, and arrowroot, and soup, and broth, and chickens, for those who require them. The soldiers are so grateful, and bear their sufferings so patiently, and conduct themselves with such propriety, that it is quite a pleasure to help them. I will mention your son to Miss Nightingale, and will get some account of him for you; but perhaps you may have heard from him, as there are two gentlemen in the hospital who devote themselves to writing letters for the wounded men to their friends. May God comfort you under your trial is the earnest hope of your well-wisher,

FRANCES NIGHTINGALE.

AMBIGUOUS PRUSSIA.—At a levee held on the morning of New-Year's-day, at his palace in Coblenz, the Prince of Prussia told the assembled officers that various portions of the army were already fully prepared for war, and it might easily happen that very soon the whole of the army might be called to arms. "Should that be so, he would repeat to them what he had said to them last year: it was for the King to point out to them towards which side they were to front, and on which side they were to fight; it was for the army to think only how it could best preserve and increase its glory and honour. To attain this end every nerve must be strained, even in peace, that they might the better stand their trial on the battle-field."

TAKING THE WRONG SOW BY THE EAR.—The French, having remarked an unusual activity among the garrison of the Quarantine Fort, were anxious to know the cause of it, and for that purpose determined to get hold of some Russian sentinel at the outposts. But that was no easy matter, the sentinels being usually on the alert, and taking good care to keep out of danger. At last a Zouave offered to furnish the article in question. That very night a watchful Muscovite heard a rustling among the bushes. He cried, "Who goes there?" but the only answer he received was a grunt. Thinks he to himself, "This is some fat pig that has deserted from the enemy. Bless me, if I could only get hold of it, and smuggle it into the fort, so that our officers may not lay hold of it!" With this view, he returns the grunt, the conversation becomes interesting to both parties, and at last the worthy Russian sees the object of his desires approach. He lays down his musket to seize it, but, oh horror! the treacherous beast turns the tables upon him, throws him down, and gags him in no time; then, with a low whistle, he calls five Zouaves to his aid, who carry off his victim to the French Camp in triumph.

## SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON AT SEAHAM.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON last week opened the new Mechanics' Institution at Seaham Harbour, which has been built by the Marchioness of Londonderry for the use of the inhabitants of that seaport. A meeting, attended by the élite of the district, was held in the hall of the new building; Earl Vane in the chair. After some introductory remarks from the noble Earl,

Sir Archibald Alison rose and said, he had assisted at meetings in the great old cities of the empire—in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen; but this was the first time he had been honoured to attend a meeting of a different description—a meeting which was called, not in an ancient but a rising town—not, he trusted, in the effervescence of civilisation, but in the commencement of it (Cheers). When they looked around them and saw this beautiful harbour and this flourishing country, and reflected what the site was twenty-five years ago, they were led to think that they were not placed among the ancient civilisation of England, but among the rising energies of America—on the shores of the Ohio, or on the banks of the Mississippi; for in no part even in this favoured land had been found, he believed, more rapid progress or more durable prosperity (Cheers). They would not forget, when they saw the present magnificent docks and harbour and all the symptoms of rising prosperity, that they were mainly owing to the determination and ability of one man (Cheers). He trusted that as one man had laid the foundation of the edifice, so many men would concur in its superstructure. It was usual in meetings of this description to enlarge on the inestimable benefits of institutions of this kind in forming private character and in withdrawing from habits of idleness and in elevating and improving all classes of society. Far be it from him to throw any chill on such pleasing anticipations; they must all see in their experience many instances in which they had been realized (Cheers). It was in vain to say that they could separate the elevation of the middle and working classes from the general prosperity of the empire. The Constitution had given them a preponderant influence in the Government; they returned a decided majority in the House of Commons; and they must look for the foundation of the measures of the Government in the thoughts and feelings of the constituencies. Misdirected zeal, misdirected energy, was the prolific cause of misery in all the departments of the State, both in social and political life (Applause). There was another matter to which he would refer—taxation. He did not know if they were aware that half of all the taxes pressing on the country—£28,000,000 a year—might have been avoided, if the advice tendered to the people in the country in former times had been followed. If the Sinking Fund existing at the end of the war had been kept up—if they had not repealed the indirect taxes which supported it—they would have had at this moment no National Debt. It would all have been paid off in 1845, and at this moment the nation would have been paying £28,000,000 less of taxes; £15,000,000 a year would have paid off £800,000,000 in 1845; £10,000,000 a year would have paid it off at this time. Since the peace they had repealed taxes to the extent of £40,000,000 a year, and yet, if they had kept £10,000,000 of that, they need now have had no National Debt at all. Why had this enormous benefit to the nation been lost? It was just because the working classes were not instructed, and followed any person who offered to reduce the taxes. There was another matter which must be interesting to any person who heard him—the present state of the war on the Continent. They could not look into the newspapers, or enter into any society, but they saw that this was the prevailing and pre-eminent point of interest and anxiety to all. There was hardly a family which had not either a son, a brother, a relation, or a friend exposed to the dangers in the Crimea. There was not an individual in the Empire not interested in that great event. Of the family of their noble patroness there was one in the Crimea; of the family of him who addressed them there were two sons engaged in the same perilous enterprise. There were many families from whom the receding sails of the vessels which conveyed our gallant countrymen to the Crimea carried away all the endearing memories of the past, and all the hopes of the future, and cast upon the ultimate issue of events a dark cloud, which no human foresight could fathom. Such was the interest of the war that it was of the last importance they should know the nature of the enemy with whom they had to contend. He was not an insignificant enemy. The Emperor Nicholas was over 70,000,000 of men, all devoted to war. Commerce, agriculture, science, literature, philosophy, were in little esteem; all the talent of the empire was devoted to war. Every young man of ability was sent to the military schools; in these schools 80,000 young men were educated to the science of war, the ablest of whom were selected for the duties of diplomacy. At the head of the empire they found a man of vast energy, unshaken courage, and great determination. He devoted the energies of the great empire to the objects of external aggression, and was actually supported by the whole Russian nation; every man, from the Emperor down to the serf, was impressed with the idea that Russia was to be the conqueror of the world. The Emperor was now making war on the idea that he was merely giving vent to the national feeling. To him might be applied, with the alteration of a few words, the lines of a poet of the last century:—

No joys to him pacific sceptres yield,  
War sounds the trumpet, he rushes to the field;  
Behold surrounding Kings their power combine.

Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in vain,  
"Think nothing gained," he cries, "till nothing remain,  
On Slamboul's walls till Russian standards fly,  
And all be mine beneath the Eastern sky."

Now, how was it that, in the contest with this great Power, they had made so sudden a transition from the exultation of victory to almost the despondency of defeat? They saw a great deal in the journals endeavouring to throw blame on this and that Ministry, on this and that General. He stood there neither to vindicate one Ministry or another, to vindicate one General or another. But he stood there to point out to his fellow-countrymen the errors—he might almost say the national crimes—which were now meeting with national punishment. They were now in a state of anxiety here on account of the state of the army in the Crimea. Why was it that the noble army which had done such great things had been exposed to such defeats? Just because it was one-half its proper size (Applause). Let them open the papers, and they would find the reason why the English were in a much worse position than the French; our army of 20,000 men was obliged to do the work of 60,000 men. While the French were only obliged to go into the trenches once in every four days, the English soldiers must go in every other night ("Hear, hear," and applause). This of course weakens their frame, and they are unable to bear the cold, wet, and storms which prevail in that inhospitable climate. If England, when the war broke out, had had 100,000 regular troops, 10,000 cavalry, and 8,000 militia, they would have gained a decided success in the first campaign. Suppose they had had 100,000 men to transport, they might have sent 40,000 to the Baltic and taken Cronstadt, and 50,000 to the Crimea and taken Sebastopol. Why, if 6,000 cavalry, instead of 700, had been at the Battle of Alma, they would have converted it into a total rout, and the Russian army, broken and disorganised, would have been unable to defend Sebastopol. At the Battle of Balaklava, after the lapse of 430 years of the very anniversary of the battle of Agincourt, if there had been 5000 English troops, the valuable road from Balaklava would have been preserved, and supplies would have been carried up with perfect safety. 5000 English horses would have marched triumphantly through 10,000 Russians. The battle of Inkerman, destined to be immortal in the world, and to take its place with the battles of Marathon and Platen—at that battle, if we had had 20,000 more English troops, while with the right wing we hurled the Russian battalions down the heights, with the left wing we would have taken Sebastopol, and the two Grand Dukes would have come up to the theatre of action only to see the total destruction of their father's hopes (Applause). See now what a dreadful state their army had been brought into in consequence of the incessant clamour for reduction. If they would see the good effects of war, they would have only to call out their armies, and see the officers who had been trained in every luxury, and the soldiers accustomed to every comfort, enduring patiently every hardship and submitting to every privation, and ready every moment to lay down their lives for the country (Applause). But see also the good effect of the war on the nation. Let them look around, and they would see people of all classes—from the Queen to the peasant, even including the captive in his dungeon—sacrificing certain comforts and doing everything in their power to provide for the widows and children of those who had fallen in the service of their country (Cheers). He would say one word of consolation for those who were left bereaved: the memories of those who were dear to them were embalmed in the recollection of a grateful country, their names would never be forgotten, and to them they might apply the beautiful lines of the poet:—

By fairy hand their knell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;  
There Honour comes, a pilgrim grey,  
To deck the turf that wraps their clay;  
And Freedom shall awhile repair  
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

A RUSSIAN PRIZE.—The *Vrouw Houtina*, a galliot, with a cargo of saltpetre, which cleared from London with a declaration that the saltpetre was intended for consumption in Portugal, has been seized in the Tagus by a French steamer. It was on its way to Hamburg, and was evidently intended for importation into Russia. The French vessels in the Tagus have now instituted a rigid search of all vessels leaving the river, as it is discovered that the Russians have organised, through false documents, a regular system of trade in the munitions of war.



## SKETCHES IN JAPAN.

[We have been favoured, by a Correspondent, with the following interesting Narrative of a recent visit to Japan; and by two other Correspondents with the accompanying Illustrative Sketches.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT JAPAN.

ON the 7th September, H.M. Ships the *Winchester*, the steamers *Encounter*, *Barracouta*, and *Styx*, anchored in the outer harbour of Nagasaki, Japan. They crossed over under sail only from Woosung, at the mouth of the river Yangtsze-kiang, in six days. Under steam it might be done in two or three days. Several boats, pulled by twelve men each, met the squadron far outside the harbour. Two or three men, stationed on a wooden roof in the bows of the boats, waving white bundles of flags stuck on bamboos, seemed anxious to send the ships away. But no notice was taken of their wild gestures, beyond the taking on board one or two written notices in Japanese, Russian, Dutch, and English, in which all corners were prohibited, on pain of punishment and perils, from entering the harbour. At noon the anchor was let go in twenty-six fathoms. The Captain of the Port, the Governor's Aide-de-Camp, and an Inspector of Customs came on board the flag-ship, attended by seventeen persons, each carrying two swords, which were of the finest workmanship, bright and sharp as a razor. They did not like them to be drawn or looked at, or even touched. The officers were shown into the Captain's cabin, where a conversation was begun through the medium of a Japanese named Otô, whom the Admiral had brought with him from Shanghai. This man had been wrecked in a trading junk more than twenty years ago. After many vicissitudes of life, including a visit to England, a temporary employment with the late Dr. Gutzlaff, and other missionaries, he is now storekeeper to Mr. Beale, of Dent's-house, at Shanghai, worth a large sum of money. The Japanese wanted to take him on shore, but he said he had a wife and children at Shanghai, and preferred remaining under the protection of the English flag. One of the Japanese said, "a sorrowful wife and weeping children." Otô merely pointed to the flag in reply. They inquired about the exact rank of the Admiral: they said it was well the ships had been anchored according to the port regulations. They took a letter from the Admiral to the Emperor offering compliments, and asking for a place to land his men upon for exercise. They said they would forward it to the Emperor at Yeddo; that an answer might be expected in forty days. Meantime the English might enjoy the hospitalities of the port. The Governor could not receive the Admiral's visit nor visit him; the Dutch war-steamers (which lay close to the town, two miles farther in than the *Winchester*, and had arrived a few days before her) was prohibited from all communication with the English, who were not to be suffered to land anywhere, and were surrounded with ten guard-boats; nor would the Japanese allow the Admiral to pass a line of junks moored across the mouth of the long narrow creek leading up to the town. For three weeks the four ships lay in this very unpleasant state, nor were such humiliating restrictions ever more patiently, nay, courteously, submitted to.

The scenery round the harbour is very beautiful. A range of hills encircles the swelling slopes which reach the shores; on these slopes picturesque cottages and neat-looking hamlets are gracefully scattered, amid verdant terraces and rich crops of every kind. The shore is indented with numerous pretty bays, and fringed with islets of bright green foliage. The water is deep, clear, blue, and smooth. The rise and fall of the tide is about ten feet, but no perceptible set or current attends the ebb and flow.

The Admiral expressed a wish to buy provisions for the squadron; but the Japanese said, their laws absolutely forbade any trade whatever. They would, however, supply water, and such fresh provisions and vegetables as were required; and on the 9th September three boats came alongside, bringing three pigs, forty-two fowls, eight sacks of pears and sweet potatoes, packed in rice-straw, weighing about a picul, or 133 lbs. each; several bunches of radishes and onions, and a basket of eggs. Some sand had also been asked for. Three boat-loads of quartz gravel were sent in the first instance; this was rejected as unfit for scouring the decks; in a day or two three more boats came laden with clean, sharp, brownish sand; each boat was attended by a guard-boat, which watched the delivery of the last grain. The Admiral asked to be allowed to haul the seine nets for fish in some retired sandy bay on the islands outside. He was not permitted to do so, but a supply of fish was to be sent. Six or seven baskets of good fish—bream, mullet, and soles—were received on the 22nd. An apology was made for the small quantity, which was just enough to supply the *Winchester* for one day. On the 25th were brought three baskets of sardines, which were sent to the *Encounter*; a second boat, full of vegetables, a few fowls, and a jar containing four or five pounds of fine tea, came as a present to the Admiral. The Japanese had taken care to ascertain the number of persons on board the four ships; and, seeing that the amount was a round thousand, their supplies were not profuse. However, they had been told the ships wanted nothing from them without payment, and had merely come to say "How do you do!—what news about the Russian ships!—good-bye!" which seems to be a fair epitome of this first visit of a British naval commander-in-chief to the inhospitable shores of Japan. He was allowed to land for scientific purposes only, on a small piece of rock, or rather heap of shells, covered at high water; and even this, only after making a signal, on which this rock was surrounded with guard-boats. He did visit it once in his barge, attended by his whole staff.

When a supply of fish was promised, a strong wooden frame-work of great size was quickly constructed on the shore abreast of the flag-ship. On this a series of large thatched masses appeared in the evening. Next day they had developed themselves into a huge net, surrounded by enormous floats. This great net was moved by a number of men in military order, and placed in a kind of lighter, fitted with a wooden stage to receive it. We have seen how small were the proceeds of so large an apparatus.

One evening, when the weather was bad, the guard-boats went into shelter. A sort of smuggling-boat came alongside. On being hailed, the crew answered "Fish." Two men came up the side, and quickly crouched down in the gang-way, as if fearful of being seen from without. They offered boxes and other curiosities, saying the Russians had taken many from them. The Captain sent them away at once; nothing was suffered to be bought from them. The same thing was done at each of the other ships; and an idea arose that they were spies sent to test the sincerity and consistency of the professions made by the Admiral, that he would pass undeviating respect and obedience to all the laws and customs of Japan;—having asked if Quelpart Isle belonged to Japan, that he might give orders to men-of-war, which he might send there, to observe these laws and customs.

On the 26th the Admiral held an inspection of all the boats of the squadron, fully manned, but not armed. At ten o'clock, twenty-two boats, manned by 250 men and with twenty-one officers, assembled round the flag-ship. After forming line in close order, they made all sail. Then down all masts and sails, like magic, at the word of command. The awnings were all spread. The boats pulled, in slow time, round the squadron. They then formed in line abreast along the shore; and lastly raced home to the flag-ship. This must have been a beautiful sight from one of the hills overlooking this lovely harbour. All the Japanese guard-boats were on the *qui vive*. They could not tell what to make of it.

On the 27th, Mr. May, the Master of the *Winchester*, and Mr. Bushnell, the gunnery Lieutenant, went away in a boat to sail round the islands, to sound and examine the passages and defences of the harbour. The result was no less important a discovery than that good coal existed in abundance, and was actually dug out in heaps of 200 or 300 tons, on the shore of the outer island, from two pits. The mouth of one was arched over with brick, and both were within fifty yards of the shore, where boats might load in four or five feet water. The Japanese were asked to send some of this on board. At first they professed ignorance of it. When they found that the Admiral had seen it, they said it belonged to some Prince, with whom the Governor of Nagasaki could not interfere.

On the 28th the squadron had been exactly three weeks in durance vile, when the Admiral sent for the Japanese authorities, and communicated to them by a letter to the Governor his intention to proceed at once to Yeddo. "He had complied with all formalities, tried every means, in vain. He conceived he had been subjected to such treatment as a nation of England's great power never had been used to; and he saw no alternative but to go to the principal seat of government." This announcement appeared to cause much dismay. The Japanese urged that the Governor had done all which his laws empowered him to do, and would have sent more liberal supplies had they been desired; that a reply from Yeddo would be sure to arrive in ten days; that if the Admiral were to go there now, he would lose time in going through all the formalities again. They were surprised the Admiral should be in such haste to leave a port where he was well treated, &c. They were asked, "how it was possible to feel surprised that men who had been cooped up, in ships in port for twenty-one days, without ever being allowed to put foot on shore, could feel otherwise than disgusted and anxious to depart?" They would ask the Governor. They were told that the Admiral would delay his departure for a few hours, if that would enable the Governor to solve the difficulties.

At one o'clock the same evening the same officers came on board with a communication from the Governor, with an assurance that the Emperor's answer would arrive in ten days; that the Governor would find a small place, the next day, on which the English might land, since pulling about in boats was no exercise; this, although contrary to the laws, he would do on his own responsibility, that the people should not feel sick. They added that the reformers sent hitherto were a private complaint from the Governor, which he was willing and desirous to continue; but that if general supplies for the squadron were required they might be ordered, and payment made through the Superintendent of the Dutch Factory at Desima.

The Admiral replied that he would remain ten days at the request of the Governor, and on the assurance given by him; in the due observance of

which he would consult his best interests, as in giving them he had shown his good sense.

Next day the Captain and some officers landed to have a look at the place pointed out by the Japanese as the spot where the English might land for exercise. It was a miserable bit of land, about as big as the deck of one of the steamers. It was planted with sweet potatoes and a kind of vegetable-marrow, and was worse than any wretched lazaretto. It almost appeared as if they were joking in the matter. This was put right on their next visit. A small island, with some trees on it, was given up; and the Admiral accepted it, landing small numbers at a time, under the charge of a Lieutenant. The Governor now sent off to say that he would be happy to make the necessary arrangements for the Admiral's landing to visit him at the Palace at Nagasaki; which took place on October 4.

## VISIT OF SIR JAMES STIRLING AND SUITE TO THE GOVERNOR OF NAGASAKI.

The arrangements for the intended visit had been specially made. The Admiral was respectfully requested to fix his hour, to name his intended retinue, to specify whether he would land with or without a guard; and a kind of programme was laid before him of the routine and ceremonial to be gone through. It was intimated to him that a communication from the Emperor was to be read to him, although the final answer to his letter had not yet arrived. At 9.30 October 4, five boats left the flag-ship, the *Winchester*, containing the Admiral and about fifteen of his officers. Although a little later than the time named, some delay or mistake had occurred in transmitting to the officer in charge of the entrance the necessary order. A boat was therefore sent in hot haste to stop the procession. The officer in her explained to the interpreter that his chief must perform the disagreeable operation of disembowelling himself if the boats were to advance. They were instantly stopped, and the three leading ones turned round, forming again in close order ahead of the Admiral. A few minutes removed the difficulty. A large boat came volunteering to lead the way. The sixteen junks receded, eight on each side, leaving open the centre of the passage. Twenty-five or thirty boats, with black, white, and red flags gaily flying, escorted the Admiral on each side, beating tom-toms; and keeping a sort of order. The distance from point to point where the line of junks was might be about 300 yards. These points were seen to be defended by twenty-one guns each; and were a formidable termination to a line of batteries and guns concealed among trees and brushwood. Inside these points the shores gently recede, and again approach, at the distance of a mile; a succession of beautiful views delighted the eye; picturesque positions displayed large military stations and encampments, ornamented with banners of bright colours; and the approach to the city of Nagasaki was of varied richness and beauty.

The Dutch factory, or prison, at Desima is next passed, on the right hand. A long rough wall, raised about six feet above the water, forms the front. On

this stands a green paling, above which rise the stiff angular dwellings and store-houses of the Dutch, facing the sea. Behind these a narrow creek runs, across which is thrown a melancholy-looking bridge, which is strictly guarded, and over which the Dutch residents are rarely allowed to pass. From the corner of this creek the cloth hangings began to spread along towards the landing-place. They were marked with horizontal stripes alternately of blue and white hung on poles. The landing-place was kept well clear by the Government boats. It was composed of long, rough, granite steps, without cement. The officers landed first, and formed two lines, between which Sir James Stirling advanced towards two fat Japanese officials, who awaited him at twenty yards from the steps. They politely welcomed him, and said they were sent to convey him to the Governor's presence. The road was closed in on both sides with the tiresome hangings—here twenty feet high—not striped, but marked with discs or circular shields, of 3½ feet diameter, bearing a peculiar fan-like wreath. Along these lines were stationed soldiers, at two or three yards interval, bearing on their left shoulders a matchlock enclosed in a red cloth case, and having a double coil of slow-match cord hanging on the butt-end of the stock. The procession advanced along an ascending road, broken by small flights of low steps occasionally. At a distance of 150 yards from the boats this road turned sharp to the right, and soon opened into an oblong open space, surrounded by guard-rooms, in front of which sat or rather squatted the guards, their long spears close beside each. Two stands contained ten very long spears in each: one set had round black tufts, the other a large bunch of black feathers on each. Out of this open space was a large gate hung by five massive copper hinges, on a frame made of pine wood, 14 inches by 12. The gate was hard wood, 4½ inches thick, unpainted. On each side of this gate stood a guard-room, within a smaller court. The side opposite the gate forms the front of the Governor's palace. It is a low and gloomy-looking old building, showing, in various places, marks of recent repairs. A small hall, with a guard-room at the further end of it, opened into a corridor 9 feet wide, which led round the building; the doors of the rooms opening into it. Two of these rooms were pointed out as allotted to the Admiral and his suite. He passed on at once into a further room, where stood the Governor, having on his right the Inspector. Behind them were four young officers, holding sheathed swords in their hands by their points, the handles being above their heads. Two little stout officials were down on their knees and elbows, their heads leaning on the matted floor, and about two feet from the two great men. The Governor is called Mizano Skugonokami: he is a quiet, intelligent, nice-looking man, about thirty-six years of age, and rather below the middle size. He addressed a few low, gentle tones to the abject being at his feet, who scarcely dared to look up at his Lord, and who gave token of having comprehended each sentence by a sort of spasmodic "Ich, ich;" and, when the Governor ceased to speak, he kissed the matted floor several times before he repeated to Otô the Admiral's interpreter the Governor's words. Otô told the Admiral that the Governor offered his kind compliments, and was happy to see the Ad-



R. The Rock where the English might land for scientific purposes. This is in lat. 32 42 30, N.; long. 129 50 34, E. G. The Guard-boats.

The dotted lines on Iwo-sima mark a passage which can be stopped with pontoons. This has always been considered as one island.

## NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

miral and his officers; he hoped they were quite well and comfortable in Nagasaki.

Admiral: Tell the Governor I thank him for his civility; and that, owing to the supplies he has kindly sent, we are all well and comfortable.

The Governor had hoped to have received and communicated the answer from Yeddo to the Admiral's letter. He was sorry it had not yet arrived. He expected it in a few days.

Admiral: Tell the Governor that I will wait a few days in the hope of receiving the reply.

The Governor hoped that the Admiral would repeat his visit.

Admiral: I shall be glad to do so.

Exactly the same complimentary dialogue took place with the Inspector, through his abject mouthpiece on the floor, and then through Otô, the Admiral's interpreter. The English officers then bowed themselves out.

The Admiral and his staff took their seats in one of the rooms; the attending officers took their places in the other; in both, the exact number of arm-chairs required were placed ready. When the party were all seated, an armed official presented a cup of fine tea, in a circular japan waiter, with a round hole in its centre, to each of the English officers, kneeling. A tray raised six or eight inches was then laid before each, bearing a box filled with sponge-cake and bright-coloured sweets. The box was ten inches square, and four inches deep, beautifully put together. A few sheets of cotton paper were laid with each, and some peculiar-coloured string to tie it up with. Each officer was asked to write his name on his box, in order that it might be sent to his ship as a slight memento of his visit. Between every two chairs were placed oblong trays, with fine tobacco of a light brown colour, a porcelain vessel with fire, and a smaller one to hold the ashes from the pipes, which were small brass heads as large as a marble fixed on cane stems about a foot long. The pipe, therefore, required to be refilled after a few puffs. The Japanese officers of the house walked about or sat outside the doors in the corridor. The rooms were low, separated by a partition which ran up about three-quarters of the whole height, surrounded by paneled screens five feet high, and twenty inches wide, joined by hinges—every six panels forming one moveable screen, so that they might serve for various rooms and purposes—each panel was well painted and highly varnished. The ibis, the stork, and crane, appeared on some; while others had splendid groups of flowers. After a lapse of half an hour, the Admiral, his secretary, and the senior Captain, returned to the Governor's room, where a good deal of waiting and talking was kept up for a couple of hours; at the expiration of which the Admiral returned to his sitting-room, saying, that if he had kept his officers waiting rather long, he had the pleasure to tell them the result of his interview was, so far as it went, satisfactory. The party then were served with more tea, and two thick round slices of a sweet plain dumpling in thin syrup. These slices were served in a basin of red lacquered ware with a cover like a saucer inverted, both of superior make; they were laid on the same black tray before used for the box of sweets, and with them was a massive silver spoon, also a silver fork and a pair of new chop-sticks. No wine nor spirits of any kind appeared; and, although the diplomatic arrangements appeared to be faultless, the order perfect, and the polite dignity of the people unexceptionable,

much cannot be said in favour of their *cuisine*. Nothing was seen of the Dutch—all communication with whom was prohibited. But one of the Japanese in attendance spoke Dutch, and acted, he said, as interpreter for them. The floors were all covered with fine matting, three feet wide, and in lengths of three yards, neatly joined and laid down over some elastic substance which made them soft and pleasant to tread upon. The Japanese left their shoes outside their houses and their boats. Seeing an English officer spit on the floor, one of the Japanese said in English, very slowly, "If you—please—you—must—not—spit. Japanese—men—sit—here." They are very cleanly in their dress and their dwellings, as may be judged by the way in which they keep their boats. At half-past two the party returned to the boats, and in three-quarters of an hour were on board the flag-ship; terminating very pleasantly an interesting visit, in which the only thing to be regretted was, that the view was strictly bounded by two lines of soldiers and screens of cloth—and that nothing could be seen of the people, their shops, their trades, arts, manufactures, or dwellings. A long period of patient management will be necessary to overcome their reluctance to hold any social or commercial interchange with foreigners.

In four days after the Admiral's first visit to the O'Bunyo, or Governor of Nagasaki, a second was arranged for the 9th of October. Five boats and about a dozen officers formed the procession, which left the flag-ship at 12.30. The landing, reception, and entertainment were exactly as before. The Governor and Inspector "hoped the Admiral and his servants were all well." They were quite well; and they "hoped the O'Bunyo and all his were equally well."

The O'Bunyo had received the Emperor's reply from Yeddo. It was unrolled in a long scroll, or series of scrolls. The purport of it was made known; the hearers were to retire, meditate upon it, and act accordingly. A third and final visit would then conclude the diplomacy. This reply acknowledged in courteous terms the compliment of the English visit and communication; expressed the high consideration cherished in the Imperial breast for the great English nation, the Queen, the Admiral, &c.; regretted that necessity had arisen for war and its attendant horrors; explained that the Emperor's views of duty towards his subjects were such as to make him observe a strict neutrality. "He could not take either side in this serious quarrel without exposing himself to the wrath of the other party, and without drawing down awful calamities upon numbers of his poor weak people;" and the observations made on these points were most just, sensible, and dignified. He had "commissioned the two principal officers of Nagasaki to make such a treaty in his name as the laws and the interests of his Empire permitted, and he was willing to concede to the English all the accommodations and advantages enjoyed by the most favoured nations, except the peculiar commercial privileges limited to the Dutch and Chinese nations."

The Emperor's letter was considered to be a very remarkable production. It was a clear, reasonable, straightforward statement of duties and intentions, conceding all that could be expected; inspiring full confidence, and denailing the principles by which future actions were to be guided. It required a long visit to go through, and accurately to obtain, the meaning of all this. While it was going on, the rain began to fall in great abundance. This gave occasion for the exercise of polite and kind attentions. The boats' crews—the band and



## S K E T C H E S I N J A P A N .



HARBOUR AND CITY OF NAGASAKI.



PAN YACHT OF A JAPANESE GRANDEE.



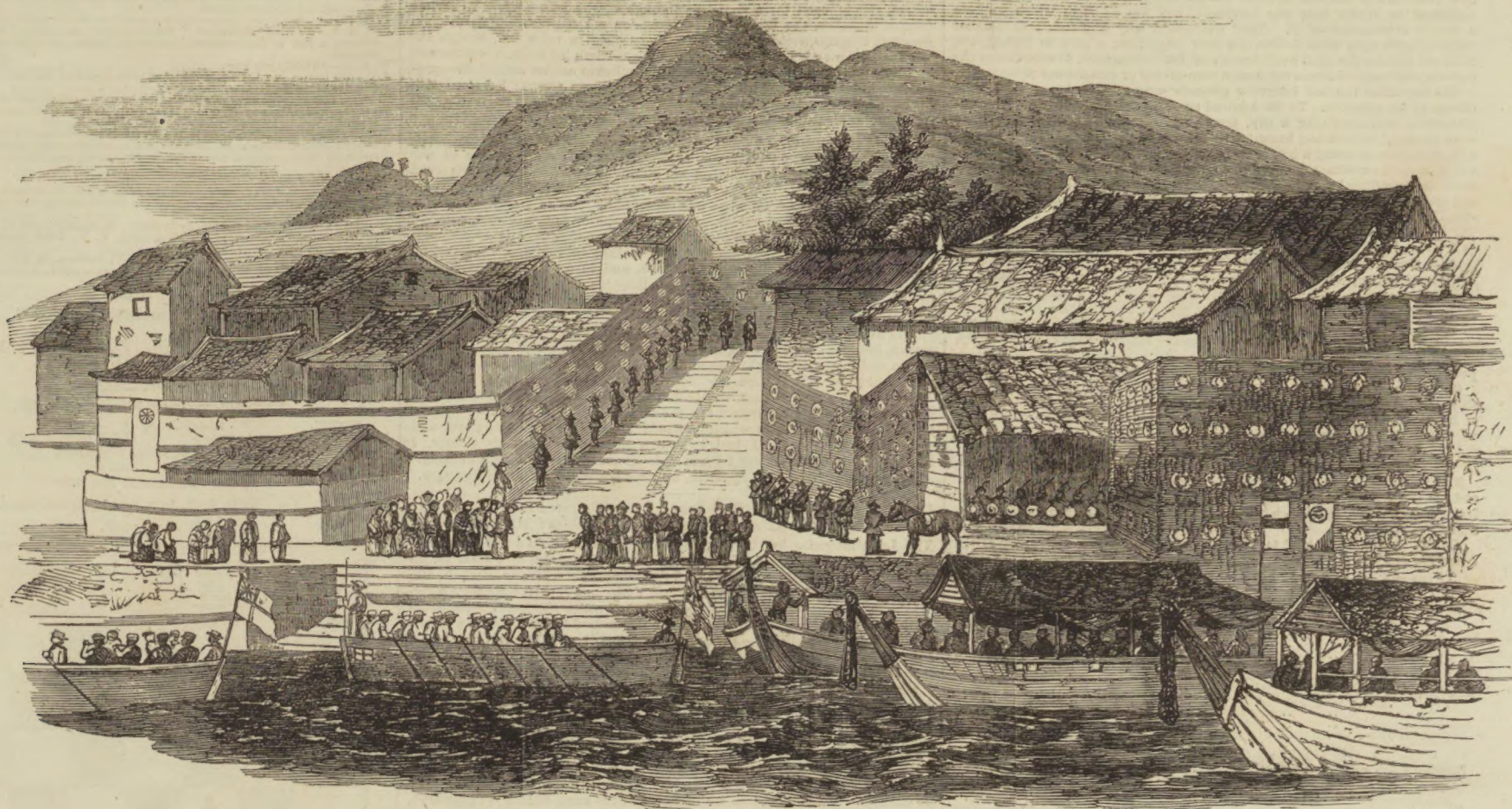
DUTCH FACTORY, DESIMA, NAGASAKI.



PROCESSION OF BOATS, AT NAGASAKI.



S K E T C H E S I N J A P A N .



THE LANDING-PLACE, AT NAGASAKI.

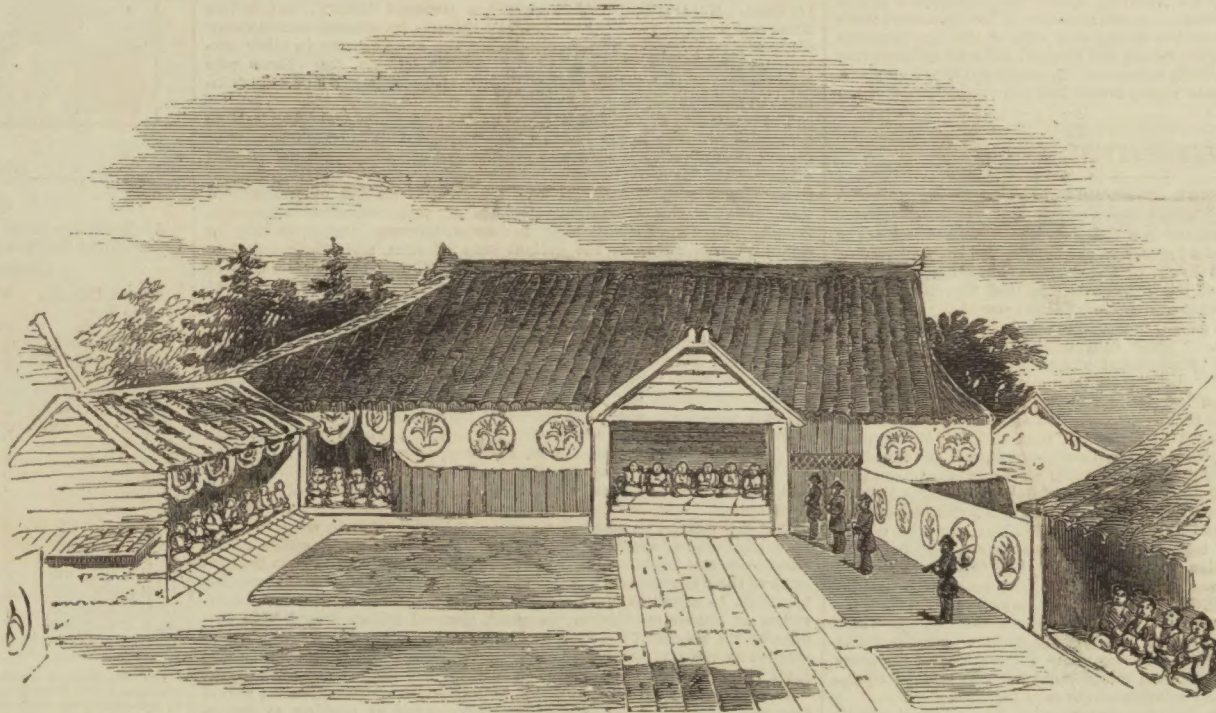
officers in charge of them—were all conducted to shelter in the Palace. It was now quite dark, the rain still pouring down. An umbrella was presented to every one of the party; covered barges were prepared; the Admiral and all his party returned, safe and dry, in Japanese Government boats, to the flag-ship at half-past seven o'clock.

Four or five days were spent in drawing up the treaty, and the Japanese officers frequently came on board several times in the day to adjust certain minor points. They often remained till nine o'clock at night, engaged in conference. All being ready on the 14th, the Admiral, attended as before, went to Nagasaki. The treaty was read to the Governor. About two o'clock it was signed in duplicate by the Admiral. It was then sent out somewhere; it is supposed to the Dutch Factory, probably with the view of ascertaining that all was quite correct. The Governor and his brother Commissioners then signed both parts; and the Ratification is to take place within a year.

A very fair dinner was served on tables somewhat after European fashion. The sweetmeats were of a finer kind, and presented on porcelain dishes. The dishes were sent on board for each officer, as the boxes had been on former occasions. When the time came for the return to the boats, it was quite dark; but the street or way was lined with men holding lanterns beautifully painted, all bearing the Government device. As the Admiral passed on, the lantern-bearers closed up; forming at last, round the landing-place, a circle of coloured light. The water was also covered with boats, each sporting several of these tasteful and elegant lanterns; producing altogether a novel and brilliant effect. The polite but unobtrusive hospitalities, the generous and delicate attentions, the admirable order, discipline, and good sense of this peculiar people, surprised and pleased their guests. There was spontaneous kindness. What a marked improvement is here observable in the state of affairs. A

few weeks before, the English ships were warned off, and scarcely permitted to approach the port in peace. After they had anchored they were surrounded by guards, and placed under strict surveillance—no landing, no purchasing

that no attempt should be made to trade or hold any communication with the people. Strict orders were wisely issued to this effect, and they were cheerfully obeyed. The treaty now made with Japan contains nothing about commerce, yet it opens the way, and prepares for future negotiation on this important point. It has been effected without violence or menace. It has occasioned no expense or inconvenience, but the contrary. The four ships found, in the fine harbour of Nagasaki a safe and salubrious anchorage at a bad season of the year. They were well supplied with fresh provisions and water, the health of the crews improved, nor was there a single death during the six weeks of their stay. The Japanese officers observed, and fully appreciated, the perfect order, cleanliness, and discipline prevailing, not only on board the ships, but in the boats and on the island; and often expressed their admiration of these qualities, as well as of the superior scientific and mechanical arrangements—not without an admission how much they had to gain and to learn by intercourse with Europeans. They were pleased with the deference paid to their laws, the respect shown for their rights. They are a remarkably sensitive, quick race of men; perceiving, almost intuitively, the least slight or rudeness, exceedingly delicate and subtle in their feelings, recoiling from rough or coarse treatment. Whatever they grant freely and with really good will they observe and act up to most thoroughly; whatever is extorted from them by menace may promise fair, but will not produce lasting or satisfactory results; and, it is highly probable that what has been quietly done by Sir James Stirling at Nagasaki, may exceed in durability and value the work done at Yeddo by the Americans, although that cost



JAPANESE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, AT NAGASAKI.

supplies; evasions, delays, excuses, suspicion, ear. This unpleasant position was endured with patience, and gradually improved. Great care was taken that neither officers, nor men, nor boats, should transgress the limits prescribed,

a special mission, and was heralded to the world with a very loud flourish of trumpets indeed. There is another point of view in which the treaty now made seems important. The Japanese have been made to feel and to



OFFICIALS.

SAILORS.

SOLDIERS.

COURTIERS.

JAPANESE COSTUMES, SKETCHED AT NAGASAKI.



understand that while they possess a prominent and insular position—brought by steam among the ocean highways of nations, with fine harbours, in which the fleets of nations may repose and repair—events may and must take place which will render their exclusiveness impossible. In the great crush of world-wide interests they must be made to act like other people, and “wheel into the rank” of civilised usage. They have now been told of the war between Russia and Europe, of the causes which combined to render that war inevitable, and the alliances which indicate a speedy termination of it. They understand why England, who did not intrude much upon them before, has now to perform a duty to herself, and must see that no foe shall avail himself of her forbearance, to ensconce in the secluded harbours of Japan the hostile man-of-war or treacherous privateer.

The day after the last interview presents were sent on board for all the officers of the squadron. To the Admiral an oblong case, divided into five compartments, each containing a cup, saucer, and cover, packed in cotton; these were the most delicate and beautiful specimens of porcelain. Four pieces of silk, of various colours; a box of black lacquer, beautifully inlaid and polished, and filled with sweetmeats, arranged in an elegant manner. A pair of pretty small dogs, in little boxes, cushioned neatly at the bottom: the dogs are active and well formed—white, with a few black spots, and wore red silk pelerines round their necks. And, lastly, a pair of enormous fowls, in a wicker cage. The Commanders got cups, box, and silks; Lieutenants, five cups and saucers each; other officers, ten plates, all of blue ware. These were stated to be a general present from the Emperor to the officers. A day or two before sailing, Sir James Stirling sent two revolvers to the O’Byrne and the O’Medsky, or Inspector; which were accepted and acknowledged by a special present to Sir James Stirling, consisting of a pair of porcelain vases, two large basins, and stands, two smaller basins, with covers, one black lacquer inlaid cabinet, on a frame, a flat box of similar materials and workmanship, and a jar of saki. These presents were pronounced to be of surpassing beauty.

On Friday, October 20th, exactly six weeks after their first arrival, the ships left the harbour of Nagasaki. They were escorted out to sea by a guard of honour, beating tom-toms, and showing demonstrations of good-will and respect. The strong north-east monsoon supplied them with wings, and brought them in six days to Hong-Kong, where the letters and newspapers of nearly three months awaited the anxious voyagers.

The whole of the supplies purchased from the Japanese on public account and for the officers’ messes, amounted to about £600, and was paid for by Navy bills through the Dutch. The bill for the private messes was made out as follows:—

Note of Provisions sent off to Her Britannic Majesty’s squadron, under the command of H. E. Sir James Stirling, for the use of the officers.

6 thails f = 1 D. C.; 1 katty = 56 Dutch lb., or 1½ lb. avoirdupois.			
Pigs, 2 .. ..	180 kattes .. ..	36 f .. ..	
Pork .. ..	42 .. ..	12 .. ..	
Ducks, 138 .. ..	440 .. ..	198 .. ..	
Fowls, 322 .. ..	1148 .. ..	448 .. ..	
Yams (sweet potatoes) .. ..	2548 .. ..	76 .. ..	
Flour .. ..	606 .. ..	87 .. ..	
Fish .. ..	24 .. ..	3 .. ..	
Tea .. ..	61 .. ..	46 .. ..	
Sugar (Japanese) .. ..	842 .. ..	254 .. ..	
Chilli (red) .. ..	30 .. ..	8 .. ..	
Sago .. ..	2208 .. ..	62 .. ..	
Fruit (fresh) .. ..	240 .. ..	5 .. ..	
Soy, 104 bottles .. ..	.. ..	31 .. ..	
			—1291

Equal to about £174.  
Articles which cannot be supplied: Sheep, mutton, geese, bacon, coffee, pepper, and holland.

CURTIS DUNKER, Superintendent of the Dutch Factory.

To such readers as wish to know the market prices at Japan, this bill will be interesting. The articles were all of first-rate quality, and correct to an egg. The Japanese were previously aware of the existence of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. They asked to see some of the pictures. They said they had heard that the English had built and equipped the largest screw man-of-war afloat, and asked to be shown a drawing of her. They were much pleased when they found the fine engraving of the *Duke of Wellington* in one of the Numbers. It afforded a gratifying proof of the wide-spread appreciation of this remarkable publication, to see a number of the Japanese officers squatted in the Governor’s corridor, poring over a file of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which the English officers had brought, and were endeavouring to explain; and the Japanese readily understood the majority of the Engravings, which thus produced a national benefit across half the circumference of the globe.

LITERATURE.

A MONTH IN THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. By A NON-COMBATANT. Longman and Co.

The author of this little volume is a Templar, who, making the most of the long vacation, undertakes a journey to the Crimea and back, instead of the usual annual lounge to Paris, or the German watering-places. He does so in a laudable spirit of inquiry, considering that the only satisfactory mode of finding out what our gallant fellows are really doing and suffering in that distant and dismal encampment is, to pitch one’s tent for a few weeks amongst them. “Their own letters, deeply interesting as they are, owing to a kind of ‘professional stoicism,’ do not supply all the information that is wanted;” and “even ‘our own correspondent,’ who now-a-days does such excellent service in this respect, leaves something to be desired. He is obliged to be so clever, so busied with the depths and general bearings of things about him, that he cannot fail to leave many gleanings for a plain man to pick up.” Non-Combatant as he is, his gleanings have more to do with the economy of the camp than with the business of the siege; and his book will therefore disappoint those who might look to it for a connected *resumé* of that arduous undertaking. Light-hearted; casting the cares of his professional campaign behind him; provided with a luxurious kit and plenty of letters of introduction to some of the crack officers in the army; going also at a time when the siege was yet young and full of promise, when the weather was yet fine and no atmospheric influences had damped the military ardour of our troops so conspicuously displayed at Alma, at Balaklava, and at Inkerman,—he treats the whole affair almost as a “lark,” or grand field-day, the serious episodes being thinly scattered. Nevertheless, there are many observations which show practical shrewdness, and suggestions about camp life and soldiers’ equipments which are not unworthy of attention even at head-quarters.

Upon the subject of the medical department, with its undeniable shortcomings, “Non-Combatant” acknowledges the difficulty of permanently increasing the medical staff of an army to the extent requisite to meet a temporary emergency, and yet sees the cruelty and horror of leaving numbers of the sick and wounded to perish for want of the commonest attention, accompanied by the administration of ordinary comforts; and he suggests, as a palliative or intermediate course, the appointment, temporarily, of a lower-paid grade of men, to come to the rescue in cases where medical or surgical aid is not immediately wanted or available:—

I heard a story the other day (he writes) about a soldier who, after some bloody affair, lay in the trenches, apparently in the last stage of cholera. A couple of men passed by with a stretcher, exclaiming that there was clearly no use in picking him up. “Don’t you be in a hurry,” gasped the poor soul. “I’m not dead yet—I darsay I should do well enough, if I could only get something ‘ot!’” So strenuous an appeal was irresistible, and they carried him off. But I hope his recovery did not depend on the speedy administration of the treatment he himself indicated; for, pending the demand at that moment for the scalpel and the saw, “something ‘ot’” was the last thing he was likely to get. Now, there are few men, however slight their knowledge of medicine, who could not be of use in such cases as this. They might apply friction; put on hot flannels, and mustard poultices; they might, in short, administer a hundred simple remedies which would save valuable lives; and that with no better skill than they could pick up from the general instructions which, of course, would be issued to them by the regular Medical Staff.

He describes some noticeable points of difference between the camp-ways of the French and ours; of which we can only glance at a few. With respect to tents; every French soldier carries his little piece of a tent on his back, three or more of which may be fastened together; and thus they escape the risk of having to bivouac in the open air, as our soldiers did on their first landing. True, this adds a little to the weight the soldier has to carry, so as to interfere with the speed of a forced march, whilst the tent produced does not afford one quarter as much comfort and space as a bell tent. In the important matter of the preparation of food, the French soldier, as the Frenchman generally, appears to have much the advantage of us. With them, one man cooks for twelve, the office falling by rotation; giving all the increased advantages attendant upon division of labour and aggregation of material and resources. The English soldiers cook each for himself as they best can; and the consequence is, discomfort and waste. Again, for carrying water, instead of our clumsy little wooden canteen, the French soldier carries a small shallow tin canister, curved so as to fit the shape of the body, and with two convenient orifices in it for use in filling the vessel and in drinking from it.

The author’s account of an open-air church parade is graphic and striking:—

The Chaplain, with his dark velvet skull-cap and black moustache and beard, reminded me of a foreign padre in canonicals. We were scarcely

\* The coin f may be considered as equal to 2s. 8d. sterling.

placed in position before the loud rush of round-shot from the fort was heard, again and again, in our ears, causing sundry dislocations of the square—the men grinning and swaying about at each whirr in a kind of jocular disorder. Nothing was left for it but to move off. So we took up our ground a few hundred yards lower down; and here—though a fleecy little cloudlet, which announced its birth in a thunder-clap, showed that a shell had burst above us, not very far off to our rear—the service was conducted to a close. Everybody, of course, stands upon these occasions throughout the ceremony. To obviate fatigue, therefore, the Litany and Communion are omitted. The Chaplain preached extemporaneously, and with so excellent a voice that, though the wind was blowing his surplice about, it did not drown his tones. I was amused by his British *sang-froid*. The reverend gentleman neither noticed the pyrotechnic in his sound practical sermon, nor in his own person; but stood with his back to the fort, and preached on some every-day text, and never changed his voice, or turned his head, in compliment to shot or shell.

We are told upon the authority of a Polish deserter that Menschikoff “had given out that our triumph at the Alma was entirely due to our superiority in fire-arms; and that we could only be effectually opposed with the bayonet!” The story, ridiculous as it sounds, received some colour of probability from what was observed by one of our sentries stationed close enough to overlook part of the interior of Sebastopol, namely, “a body of infantry practising charging at wooden boards—practising, moreover, cheering as they did so.” We should be inclined, however, to take the story with a slight qualification, and in an opposite sense: the probability is that Menschikoff was practising his men to compete with us in our own mode of fighting—the bayonet charge, in which we had been so destructively conspicuous at the Alma.

The Non-Combatant had a glimpse of the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, but not so comprehensive, nor from a point sufficiently near, to give him a satisfactory general notion of either. When the last affair took place he had already broken up his camp, and was on board H.M. ship —, preparing to start on his return home; and that he was a cool hand, and preserved his regard for the Commissariat to the last, will be found in the remark with which he winds up his account of that long and murderous fray:—“As I had to return in time for —’s dinner, I could not, as some of my friends did, go over the field that evening.” And so, wishing him good appetite, we close his gossiping, amusing pages.

HISTORY OF THE IRISH BRIGADES IN THE SERVICE OF FRANCE. By JOHN CORNELIUS O’CALLAGHAN. Vol. I. Dublin: M. McGlashan.

The Irish Brigades in the service of France belong to a troublous and transition period. Their origin dates from the expulsion of James II., in the English Revolution, in 1688, and their end came with the French Revolution, and the era of the Guillotine, little more than a century afterwards. The Colonels of the three regiments of which the Brigade consisted are of some of the noblest families in Ireland; indeed Mr. O’Callaghan claims for them a Royal pedigree—Justin McCarthy and Daniel O’Brien having been lineal descendants, respectively, “from Deas-Mumhain, South Munster, or Desmond, and Tuath-Mumhain, North Munster, or Thomond, by whom, for 900 years previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Erin in the twelfth century, Munhain, or Munster, is related to have been ruled;” whilst the origin of the family of the Hon. Arthur Dillon is ascribed to a Prince named Lochan Diolmana, or Logan Dilmama, of the Royal house of O’Neill, who, early in the seventh century, having slain his cousin, Colman Rimidh, was obliged to fly to Gaul. We may add, that the historian himself appears to have been of Royal descent, a note informing us that “the great founder of the name of O’Callaghan, who reigned in the same county (Tipperary), or at Cashel, its metropolis, as King of Munster, died in 954;” only 900 years ago. Indeed, for the number of illustrious names, and of family papers and local annals referring to them cited, the present work is a marvel of patient industry, and has obviously been a labour of love.

Of the Brigade in its military capacity—of the numerous wars in which it took part—Mr. O’Callaghan does not say much—leaving that duty to whoever may complete the history commenced by the late Matthew O’Conor. Mr. O’Callaghan’s is chiefly a personal history, and, besides those comprised in the King of France’s Brigade, he commemorates many distinguished Irishmen who fought during the same century in other continental services—as those of Spain, Austria, Russia, &c. Those who take interest in such details will find an inexhaustible store of entertainment in these pages.

The commands of the Brigade, and of the regiments composing it, were a valuable property in the hands of the Royal scions to whom they were given; the Colonels, in addition to receiving higher pay than native-born officers of similar rank, having a perquisite of a sol in the livre (equal to five per cent), as well from the appointments of all the officers as from the funds for the general maintenance of their respective regiments. Shortly after the formation of the corps, however, the extra pay as strangers was resigned, the gallant sons of Erin, after their defeat at Limerick, consenting to take the same pay as French soldiers—a trait of generosity which so touched “King James,” that “by an instrument under his hand and seal he made a solemn promise he would pay them what their actual pay wanted, to make it full English, whenever God was pleased to restore him, and so made it his own and his Crown’s debt.”

The Irish Brigade not only fought against their lawful Sovereign in Europe, but made part of the expedition which went over to assist the American colonists against the mother country—a proceeding (however we may now look upon the merits of that quarrel) which his French Majesty could hardly have reconciled to his conscience as consistent with the rights of international law. Dearly, however, did France, and the Irish Brigade also, pay for thus meddling in other people’s quarrels. The spirit of freedom and the example of successful revolt soon spread their influence throughout French society, and hurried on the catastrophe in which the expatriated sons of Erin were to share the misfortunes of another Royal house. One example will suffice of the vicissitudes and terrible destiny to which the force of circumstances brought some of these adventurers. A grand banquet was held at Paris, November 18, 1792, to celebrate the triumph of liberty, and the defeat of the invaders of France (at Verdun, in which General Dillon shared with Dumourier the honour of the day), and amongst the proceedings, “which were marked by the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm,” Sir Robert Smith and Lord Edward Fitzgerald resigned their titles, the former giving the toast, “The abolition of hereditary titles in England.” Then General Dillon rose, and, expressing the satisfaction which he felt at meeting so respectable an assembly on so happy an occasion, testified the joy he felt in being one who had contributed to drive the horde of its invaders from France, and his willingness when called on to perform a similar service to his own country. These professions, however, did not protect him from suspicion of still holding allegiance to the family of his Royal master and generous patron; and early in 1793, ardent Republican as he was, he was led to the guillotine. His last words on the scaffold showed that his sincerity had not been suspected without cause: “Vive le Roi!” he exclaimed, in tones which resounded from the scaffold through the Place de la Revolution, “as if he had been giving the word of command for a military evolution.”

Mr. O’Callaghan’s materials have been compiled with great industry, but it is strange that in many cases he does not see their purport; and that, regardless of the changes which more than a century and a half have wrought, he still will talk as if the battle of the Boyne had to be fought over again, and the rights of the house of Stuart had never been legitimately disposed of. He speaks of our glorious revolution as the “Williamite revolt” or “insurrection,” “the revolt of England against the King in 1688,” “the defection of England to the Prince of Orange;” and persists in calling James II. “the King,” and “his Majesty,” and “that Monarch,” &c., even when speaking of events long after his deposition.

THE KING OF NAPLES AND THE JESUITS.—The wrath of the King of Naples against his quondam friends and allies, the Jesuits, has had its effect even here, in the head-quarters of the long-robed brethren; and one of the most influential members of the synod has been offered by his colleagues as a scapegoat to appease the Royal Ferdinand’s ire. This is no other than the well-known Father Curci, who recently published a work, entitled “Origin and Progress of the Civiltà Cattolica” (the Jesuits’ Review), in which the conduct of various Governments was criticised, and especially that of Naples, alluding to its expulsion of the Jesuits last century, when the Minister Tanucci was in power. King Ferdinand, already chafed at these remarks, became still more angry on perusing some articles in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, more favourable to the Allies than to the King’s dear friend and patron, the Czar. Warned by these symptoms, the wary Jesuits, by a stroke of policy peculiarly their own, had two editions of their review published, one for the King of Naples and his subjects, and the other for Rome and Northern Europe—the first omitting the expressions hostile to Russia contained in the last. As murder will out, his Majesty one day got hold of the wrong edition, and burst into a tremendous rage against the Jesuits, whom he would have expelled forthwith from the Bourbonic dominions, had not the Archbishop of Naples and the Pope interceded to avert so dire a stroke. Although this extreme measure was not carried out, the King insisted on dismissing the Jesuits from all spiritual superintendence and professorships in the Royal Seminary, the Marine School, and the prisons, and forwarded a demand that the editors of the *Civiltà Cattolica* should be immediately banished from Rome. This has been recently modified by the departure of Father Curci for Milan, at the prudent suggestion of his alarmed brethren.—*Letter from Rome.*

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PEREGRINE.—You will find a list of Chess-clubs, which no travelling amateur should be without, published every month on the wrapper of the *Chess-Player’s Chronicle*.  
J. P.—Our Problem composers would save themselves and us much trouble by making use of the excellent black diagrams issued by Messrs. Knight, of Battersea-row.  
DOUBLES C., Allahabad, India.—They are all much too simple for publication.  
F. R.—Neat, but far from difficult.  
F. T., Derby.—Nos. 1 and 3 are moderately good, but No. 2 is quite below our mark.  
E. J. H. Y.—We know nothing of “Double Chess,” and cannot therefore enlighten you. Address a line to Mr. Leuehans, Piccadilly, London, who keeps the sort of board you mention.  
W. T. B.—Certainly you may.  
J. P.—We believe you are again mistaken with regard to No. 561; but we must leave the question to the author now.  
R. F. D., Lisbon.—The error was pointed out by us in a subsequent number.  
W. C. C.—It is effected by—1. Q to Q R 3rd (ch); 2. R to Q Kt 6th; and 3. R to Q Kt 3rd—Mate.  
F. E. J., Manchester.—It appears to us a drawn game, with perfect play on both sides.  
CHRONOS, Lanark.—The entertainment given to Mr. Staunton by the spirited Glasgowians, under the Presidentship of Sheriff Bell, took place in June, 1852, not 1853, as your opponent affirms.  
R. B. W. Many thanks.

\* Many answers are unavoidably deferred till next week.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 567, by Alma, Mathematics, Derevon, G. F. C., A. L. M., are correct.  
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 568, by Derevon; M. F., of C.; W. C. C., W. C. C., J. P., J., Stonehouse; F. R., Norwich; J. T., Hanworth; E. H., Peter, Omleron, Orlando, F. T. W., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Alma; M. F., of C.; Derevon, G. F. C.; F. R., Norwich; Sub, Queen Mab; F. T., Derby; F. T. W. Gregory, Subscriber, Inkerman, J. P., Dalton, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 567.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt at B 6th to Q 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	3. R to K 2nd (ch)	P takes R
2. Q to K R 3rd	R to K B 3rd, or anything	4. Q Mates.	

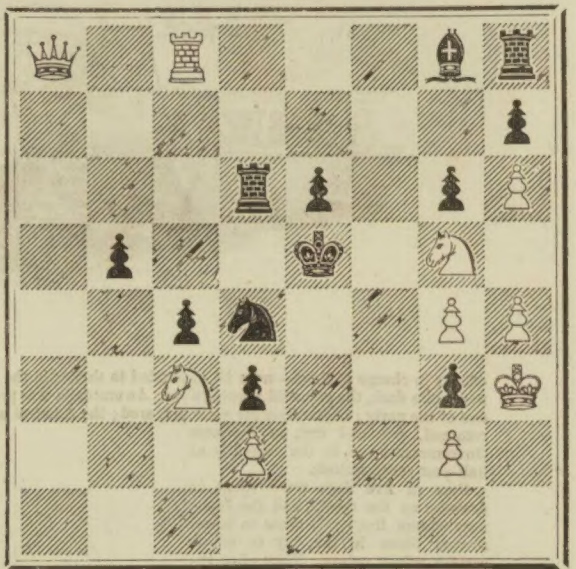
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 568.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 4th	Anything	2 R takes P (ch)	And Mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 569.

By E. B. C., New Jersey, United States.

BLACK.





## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1855.

Now ready, price 1s. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1855. CONTENTS: Twelve Splendid Engravings of Remarkable Battles by Sea and Land, by GEORGE THOMAS, Esq. Twelve Illustrations of the Natural History of the Month, with Explanatory Letterpress. Notes of the Month, by Mrs. ALARIO WATTS; with Twelve Sketches, by HINE. Astronomical Occurrences and Appearances; illustrated by 26 Diagrams of the Paths of the Planets; of the Telescopical Appearances of Venus, Mercury, and Mars; and of the relative positions of Jupiter's Satellites to the disc of that Planet at the times of Eclipse. On Eclipses of the Sun and Moon (illustrated). Explanatory Table of the Public Acts of Parliament passed in the Last Session. List of Persons of Note who have died within the last Twelve Months. Principal Articles of the Calendar for 1855. Mahomedan and Jewish Calendars for the Year. Times of the Pole Star being on the Meridian. List of New Planets Discovered. On the recently discovered Planets; with Diagrams showing their places in the heavens when discovered. Government and Law Offices and Officers, Stamps and Taxes, Law and University Terms, &c., &c. The Astronomical Department by J. GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. London: Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 108, Strand.

Now ready at all the Booksellers, CHEAP EDITION of PEPPY'S DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE, comprising all the recent additional Notes and Emendations, printed uniformly with the last edition of Evelyn's Diary, in 4 vols., post 8vo, with Portrait, &c. Price only 6s. each, bound.

CHEAP EDITION of LIVES of the QUEENS of ENGLAND, by AGNES STRICKLAND, with all the late improvements and Portraits of every Queen, 8 vols., 7s. 6d. each, bound.

CHEAP EDITION of the CRESCENT and the CROSS, by ELIOT WARBURTON. 1 vol., 18 illustrations. 6s. bound.

THE QUEENS BEFORE THE CONQUEST. By MRS. MATTHEW HALL. 2 vols., with Portraits. 21s. bound. BURKE'S PEEAGE and BARONETAGE for 1855. Corrected to the Present Time from the Personal Communications of the Nobility, &c. Published for H. Colburn, by his Successors, HURST and BLACKETT.

LORD BROUGHAM'S WORKS. New revised edition, post 8vo. Subscription 20s. per annum, for which will be given—

Vol. I.—LIVES of MEN of LETTERS and SCIENCE. Vol. II.—HISTORICAL SKETCHES of GREAT STATESMEN. London and Glasgow: RICHARD GIFFIN and Co.

Just Published, price Six Shillings, boards, REMAINS of the HONOURABLE and REV. SOMERVILLE HAY, A.M., some time Vicar of Netherbury and Beaminster, comprising Sermons, Tracts, and Letters. With an Introductory memoir. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D.

"Few clergymen, we are satisfied, would have found greater favour in the estimation of that nobleman, George Herbert. Few, indeed, come more closely up to Herbert's lofty estimate. The memoir is greatly calculated to be useful throughout the Church of England; and we trust that it will find the favour which it so richly merits."—Banner.

These Sermons will be found very suitable for reading in Families, as well as for personal in the clove. London: Published by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., and T. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

Feap. 8vo., with Frontispiece and Vignette Title, THE DAYS OF BRUCE; a Story from Scottish History. By GRACE AGUILAR, author of "Home Influence," "Woman's Friendship," &c.

"It is long since we met with a work which combines so happily the best qualities of historical fiction."—Eclectic Review. "This deeply interesting romance, written with practised polish and enthusiastic energy."—Observer. GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, publishers, 5, Paternoster-row.

Just ready, crown 8vo., with Illustrations, 5s., cloth, TONGA and the FRIENDLY ISLANDS: with a Sketch of their Mission History. By SARAH S. FARMER. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.

NEW WORK BY FANNY FERN. Just ready, price Two Shillings, with a Frontispiece and Title by Birket Foster, RUTH HALL: a Domestic Story of the present day. By FANNY FERN.

"This story is exciting great interest here, being Fanny Fern's first attempt at a long story. It is also thought, by some, to be the story of her own early life. Some of the scenes are delineated with touching pathos, others display the vigorous flashes of satire so natural to her when vice or meanness falls under her lash."—New York Correspondent. London: HOLLISTON and STOKEMAN, 65, Paternoster-row; and Wm. S. Orr and Co., Amen-corner.

Medium 8vo., price 6s., ROBESPIERRE: a Tragedy. By HENRY BLISS, &c. Also, by the same Author, PHILIP THE SECOND: a Tragedy. Price 3s. 6d. B. KIMPTON, 42, High Holborn; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court, London.

Now ready, with an Illustration, price 1s. plain, or 1s. 6d. coloured, THE BRITISH PARNASSUS; or, The Five Ages of English Literature. By AUGUSTUS WARD CLEMENT, M.D.

"There is a vigorous exuberance in this little brochure, which reminds one both of Ruskin and Carlyle."—Morning Post. "Written in a spirit and style equally racy and suggestive."—English Churchman. "An extraordinary and unusual production, and nothing could be more appropriate than its appearance at the present time."—Empire. London: THOMAS BOWDITCH, 215, Regent-street.

Just published, the Seventh Edition of THE MANUAL of BOOK-KEEPING; OR, Practical Instructions to the Manufacturer, Wholesale Dealer, and Retail Tradesman, for Keeping and Balancing their Books in an Easy and Simple Manner; to which is added, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons, a Complete Set of Account Books for an Entire Year. By an EXPERIENCED CLERK. In cloth, 4s. London: GEORGE BELL, Fleet-street.

Second Edition, with Portrait of the Author, 2s. 6d., THE ELEMENTS of BANKING; with Ten Minutes' Advice about Keeping a Banker. By J. W. GILBERT, F.R.S., Author of "Logic for the Million." Fourth Edition, 3s. 6d. London: LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.

In Four Series, to suit all schools, FOSTER'S PENCILLED COPY-BOOKS:—For Ladies' Schools, fine post 4d., 6d. each. For Boys' Schools, fine post 4d., 6d. each. For the National Schools, fine post 4d., 6d. each. For Parochial Schools, fine post 4d., 6d. each.

Published for J. Souter by C. H. LAW, 131, Fleet-street; W. Aylott, 8, Paternoster-row; and may be had of the National Society of Education, the British and Foreign School Society, and of all booksellers, stationers, and newsmen. Full allowance to the trade and to schools.

GILL'S COMMENTARY on the SCRIP- TURES. Six vols., 23 1/2s., cloth, 6000 pages. For particulars see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, p. 11, Jan. 6, 1855, paragraph on the Bournemouth Industrial School. Prospectus, Reviews, &c., gratis and post free for a stamp of W. H. Collingridge, City Press, Long-lane, London.

Just published, price 3s., DISEASES of the STOMACH. By Dr. EVANS REEVES. W. SMITH, 43, Edwards-street, Portman-square.

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES have been sold of ODELL'S SYSTEM of SHORT-HAND. The forty-fifth edition is published this day, price only eightpence, by GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, 5, Paternoster-row, London. Sent, post free, for Ten Stamps.

SEND your DIES to H. DOLBY, Heraldic and Wedding Stationer, 55, Quadrant. He stamps in colour relief at 1s. per 100 impressions, and in white relief gratis. He offers 10,000 ready engraved Dies to select from, without charge for engraving. All Delarue's matchless Fancy and Overland Papers, Wedding Envelopes, and Cards kept in stock.—H. Dolby, Heraldic Draughtsman and Engraver, 55, Regent-street, Quadrant.

ENGRAVINGS brought within the reach of all.—Immense quantities of first-class subjects (chiefly from sales), at unheard-of prices. One instance, "Morning and Evening," published at 21s., 3s. 6d. per pair. J. MABLEY, 9, Wellington-street North, Strand.

POTICHOMANIE.—Messrs. A. MARION and Co., who first introduced this interesting and fashionable art to the notice of the English ladies, have a beautiful and extensive collection of POTICHOMANIE, FLOWERS, STANDS, &c., decorated with Polishes, Vases, in every shape and size, with or without Covers, glass, China, Flower-Stands, Flower-Pots, and other articles in plain glass, flower colours and varnishes of the best quality (which is most important), papers of the newest designs, and other materials. A complete instruction-book, 6d., postage free. Varied wood boxes, with materials, from 12s. and upwards, also, for children, 6s. —Papeterie Marion, 152, Regent-street. Wholesale and Retail.

## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

In the press, a New Edition of SONGS for the SEASONS, with German Translation, by JOSIAH PITTMAN, Organist to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. Leipzig: HOFMEISTER. London: G. Schumann.

HOW PROUDLY THEY'LL HEAR THIS AT HOME: New Song. Sung by Madame Clara Novello. Composed by J. L. HATTON, CHAMBER, and Co., 201, Regent-street. Branch establishment, 167, North-street, Brighton.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—A GRAVE AT ALMA: THEY'RE OFF TO THE WAR: New Songs, 2s. each. "Adieu Sweet Peace!" New Prize Glees, 3s. Composed by G. W. MARTIN.—ADDITION and Co., 210, Regent-street, London.

W. H. CALCOTT.—"Not a Drum was heard."—The celebrated Ode, on the death of a Hero; adapted to a beautiful melody by BLUMENTHAL, and arranged for the voice and piano-forte by W. HUTCHINS CALCOTT. Price 2s. Illustrated by Brandard. CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

STANDARD WORKS on the SCIENCE of MUSIC, Revised by Mr. JOSIAH PITTMAN, Organist of Lincoln's Inn.—CHIEF RUBIN'S COUNTERPOINT and FUGUE, MOZART'S THOROUGH BASS, MARK'S GENERAL INSTRUCTION, and CATECHISM HARMONY. London: J. A. NOVELLO, 69, Dean-street.

HOLIDAY MUSIC.—Gustavus Prasce's LITTLE BO-PEEP QUADRILLES, on Nursery Tunes, as Piano Duets, are in No. 178 PIANISTA, for JANUARY. Price 1s.; post free, 18 stamps.—Pianista Office, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row. Order Gustavus Prasce's Edition.

JOHN BLOCKLEY'S "EXCELSIOR." New Edition, splendidly illustrated in Colours, 2s. 6d.; Duet, 2s. Blockley's "Excelsior" in C is a beautiful composition, worthy of Longfellow's poem, which is here rendered entire. "The Verse of the Maiden," "The Old Man's Address," "The Monks of St. Bernard's Prayer," and the Finale are dramatic and effective, and quite equal the numerous popular works of this composer. "Musical Review." CRAMER, ADDISON, and Co., Regent-street; Duff, Oxford-street. Orders should specify "Blockley's 'Excelsior'." "Excelsior" as a Vocal Duet, 3s.

CHEAP MUSIC.—Messrs. BOOSEY and SONS' Cheap Publications comprise all the modern Operas for Piano-forte, Solo, and Four hands; and with words. The most popular "Piano-forte and Dance Music of the Season; and all the favourite German Songs with English German words.—Full particulars, on application, to BOOSEY and SONS, 28, Holles-street, London.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE at CHAPPELL'S. The best of every description for Sale or Hire.—50, New Bond-street.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co. have a great variety by all Makers, New and Second-hand, for SALE or HIRE.—201, Regent-street.

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES for HIRE, with option of purchase (first class warranted) in Town or Country.—Peachey, Maker to the Queen, City of London Manufacturer, 773, Bishopsgate-street Within (opposite Marine Society).

PIANOFORTES for HIRE, at 15s. per Month, and upwards. Also a great variety of Pianofortes, a little used, to be let at very moderate prices. Price lists, with drawings, gratis and postage free. London: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street, Music Publishers to the Queen.

MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill, London, for the sale of SWISS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, made by the celebrated Messrs. NICOLE, FREKES, of Geneva. Large sizes, four airs, 14 in. long, 24; six airs, 18 in. long, 26 1/2; eight airs, 20 in. long, 28; and 12 airs, 20 1/2 in. long, 21 1/2. Containing selections from the most eminent composers, including popular, national, and operatic airs, together with hymns, and other sacred music. Also a variety of Swiss musical snuff-boxes, playing two, three, 12s. 6d. and 18s.; three tunes, 30s.; and four tunes, 40s. each. Printed lists of tunes, &c., may be had gratis and post free on application.

A Married beneficed Clergyman, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, resident in a good Village House in the county of Herts, who takes PUPILS not exceeding three, to prepare them for the Universities or Public Schools, has now a VACANCY. Distance from London forty miles, and two miles from a railway station. For terms and further particulars apply to Christopher Hodgson, Esq., Bounty-office, Dean-yard, Westminster.

EDUCATION in FRANCE.—In one of the most healthy and beautiful parts of France, and at the house of a gentleman many years resident in England, a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN are INSTRUCTED in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, as well as in all the Essential Branches of Education. Apply for terms, particulars, and references, to Mons. E. CAUVILLE, 63, Brunswick-terrace, Leamington.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street, Cheapside; Established by Act of Parliament, and under the Management of the Corporation of London. The ensuing TERM (extending to Easter) will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

The course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Drawing, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Vocal Music. Persons desirous of entering their sons as Pupils may obtain prospectuses of the School, containing also particulars of the Scholarships, exhibitions to the Universities, and other advantages attached to it at the School, between the hours of Ten and Four. Two of the Masters receive boarders. THOMAS BREWER, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, King William-street, City, London. Established 1834. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV. cap. 54.

Sir HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman. JOHN STEWART, Esq., Deputy Chairman. The successful operations of the Society have enabled the Directors for the last twelve years to reduce the premiums on policies entitled to participate in profits on an average more than forty-four per cent, and during the last year to reduce the rate of forty-five per cent has been declared. Weekly Board-day, Thursday, one o'clock. MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPET, Secretary.

DISPENSARY for CONSUMPTION BALL. The SIXTH ANNUAL BALL in aid of the DISPENSARY for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, 26, Margaret-street, Regent-street, will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1855. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each (Refreshments and Supper included), to be obtained of the Secretaries, or of SAMUEL FOWELL, Esq., Secretary, 98, New Bond-street; and at the Dispensary. LAURENCE'S PRIVATE BAND will attend.

ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. Established 1824. Patron.—THE QUEEN.

President.—The Marquis of Westminster. At the Monthly Meeting of the Committee, held at the Office, 12, Pall-mall, on Monday, January 9th, 1855, the report of the Society's prosector having been read, it appeared that the operations of the Society during the past quarter had resulted in Ninety-one Convictions for the following offences:—

Owners for causing horses to be driven with wounds, &c.	45	Ill-treating bullocks	6
Carters for driving horses with wounds, &c.	21	Causing sheep to be driven while in an unfit state to travel	2
Ill-treating horses	11	Ill-treating sheep	4
Burning a horse's mouth	1	Ill-treating cats	3
Causing a donkey to be driven with a wound	1		
Ill-treating donkeys	4	Total	91

The punishment inflicted for these offences included imprisonment (with hard labour) for terms varying from six weeks to one month in two cases, and the following pecuniary fines:—Four of 2s., one of 24s., three of 20s., eight of 12s., eight of 12s., and one of 12s., and the remainder under 21s.—exclusive of costs in each case. By order of the Committee, GEORGE MIDDLETON, Secretary.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY of LONDON, the most ancient Corps of Volunteers in England, is open for the admission of Gentlemen residing in the metropolis and its environs, who are willing to give a portion of their time to military services.

The Company is empowered by Royal Patents and Warrants from her present most gracious Majesty, and her Majesty's Royal predecessors, to train persons to the use of arms and to the practice of military evolutions and exercises. The Company possesses an extensive drilling ground, a Rifle gallery 330 feet long, an armoury-house, arms, and every facility for efficient military training.

The Officers are selected from the Company, and hold her Majesty's commissions. Gentlemen under twenty-one years of age are admitted as Cadets, but must produce the consent of their parents or guardians. Members have to pay an entrance fee of 10s. and to purchase a uniform. The expenses of the Band, Arms, Ammunition, &c., are defrayed out of the funds of the Company. Gentlemen desirous of joining can obtain further information on application, by letter, to the Adjutant, Armoury-house, Finsbury.

## BAKER AND CRISP'S

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS AND MUSLINS, for 1855, at Half-price. B. and C. beg to announce that they have just received their first delivery of Cambrics and Muslins, printed by the eminent firm De Steenbeek Koellin, and Co., of Paris; which they are now selling at such prices as will defy competition, and ensure the prompt sale of all.

Price 4s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns sent Post-free. BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 223, Regent-street, London.

## BAKER AND CRISP'S

Real FRENCH KID GLOVES, 1s. per pair; unusual price, 2s. 6d. Sample pair sent for Thirteen Stamps. Fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 6s. 9d. per dozen. Fine hemmed stitched ditto, 7s. 6d. the half-dozen. Gentlemen's ditto, 10s. 6d. the half-dozen. Children's ditto, 5s. 6d. per dozen. Post free.

Every Lady's Christian Name beautifully embroidered on fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2s. 11d. each; worth 4s. 6d. Sent for Thirty-eight Stamps. BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 223, Regent-street, London.

## THE NEW SILKS for 1855!!—Messrs.

BEECH and BEHRALL, the BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgeware-road, respectfully inform their numerous Patrons that their newly-manufactured Silks for the coming Spring are now ready for inspection, consisting of all that is elegant and useful, both British and Foreign—commencing 21s. 6d. the full dress, to the most costly produced, at 10 guineas.—N.B. For the convenience of ladies in the country, Patterns sent, postage-free.

DICKINS, STEVENS, and DICKINS, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have opened a department consisting of every description of LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, BABY LINEN, and WEDDING OUTFITS, &c., to which they respectfully invite their attention. D., S., and D., can confidently recommend all the articles in their new department (which is under experienced management), as they are made from materials selected from their own extensive stock of goods, the character of which is so well established for durability and economy.

King and CO. beg to announce that they will forward PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., Post free, to any part of the United Kingdom, India, America, China, and the Colonies, as well as of every Article connected with the General Drapery, Lace, and Ribbon Trades. By this system, Ladies residing in the most remote parts will be able to select their Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, &c., with the same facility as if residing in London or Paris. Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

BONNETS, CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.—PARISIAN MILLINERY DEPOT.—Rich Millinery.—Bonnets, in all the New Materials, from 14s. 6d. to 21s. or for Mourning, 2s. 11d. to 12s. 6d.; Brides' Chip Bonnets, 21s. each; Children's Leghorn Hats, 2s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. Leghorn, Tulle, Cambric, Dunstable, Rice-Straw, &c., equally cheap; with Caps, Head-dresses, &c., at CRANBOURNE-HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and Co.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING ESTABLISHMENT, where goods of the highest class can be obtained at moderate prices. MOURNING SKIRTS, BONNETS, and MANTLES, and every requisite for family and complimentary mourning. A large stock of Skirts for widows and family wear always kept made up, and supplied on the shortest notice. Ladies requiring a complete outfit either for themselves or servants should inspect this excellent and extensive stock. Dressmakers and milliners wait upon ladies at their residences, either in town or country. Country orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Superior Skirts, trimmed handsomely with Crapes, 1 guinea to 3. Silk Mantles, trimmed handsomely with Crapes, 1 guinea to 3. Beautiful French Bonnets, 12s. 6d. to 14 guineas. French Merinos and Paramattas, from 12s. 6d. to 1 guinea. Silks, in Black and Half-mourning, 1 guinea to 3. Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

GUIDE for VISITORS to the REGENT-CIRCUS "MAGAZIN DE NOUVEAUTES."—Quotations from the present Scale of Reduced Prices.—The Largest Assortment of Moire Antiques in the world (best qualities), at 34 Guineas, worth 7 Guineas; Superbly Chequed Spitalfields Moire Antiques, 4 Guineas the Robe, originally 7 1/2 Guineas; Rich French Silks, in Checks, Stripes, and Brocades, widest width and longest lengths, 41 1/2s. 6d., 21 1/2s. 6d., 15 1/2s. 6d., and 22 1/2s. 6d. the Robe, real value from 2 Guineas to 4 1/2 Guineas. Ribbons in every quality, texture, and design, at similarly enormous reductions. Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Furs, Linens, &c., &c., at a corresponding ratio. Best French Barges, for Evening Dresses, reduced from 17s. 6d. to 6s. per yard. On View and Sale during the Present Week, at SOWERBY, TATTONS, and CO., Regent-circus, Oxford-street.

IMPROVED COLOURED SHIRTS, in all the new Patterns, ready-made, or made to measure, a choice of 200 New Designs, 30s. and 25s. the half-dozen. Illustrated price lists with patterns for selection sent free for two stamps. RODGERS and BOURNE, Improved Shirt Makers, 50, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. (Established Sixty Years.)

RODGERS'S CORAZZA SHIRTS.—Important improvements having been made in this celebrated Shirt, Gentlemen are solicited to suspend their orders until they have seen it. For ease, elegance, and durability it has no rival. 21s. 6d. and 42s. the half-dozen. Prospectuses, Drawings, and Directions for Measurement gratis, and post free.—RODGERS and BOURNE, Improved Shirt Makers, 50, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross. (Established Sixty Years.)

FORD'S EUREKA COLOURED SHIRTING is now ready in 200 different patterns. Specimens in varied colours sent post free on receipt of six stamps. Ford's Coloured Eureka Shirts, six for 27s. Ford's White Eureka, best quality, six for 40s.; second quality, six for 31s.; if washed ready for use, 2s. extra.—Ford's Eureka Shirts are stamped, "S. Ford, Poultry, London," without which none are genuine.—Catalogue, with particulars, post free.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Poultry, London.

SHETLAND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE, 111, New Bond-street.—Shawls and Veils, black, white, and coloured; Hosiery of every description. Drawers and Waistcoats, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen; besides many other articles of comfort for Invalids or Travellers in a cold climate. Wash-leather Drawers and Waistcoats suitable for the Climate. Orders from abroad, accompanied by Draft on a Banker or Agent, carefully and promptly executed.

THE OLD YEAR and the NEW.—The retirement of Mr. Drayson from the REGENT-CIRCUS ESTABLISHMENT in the December of 1854 induced the remaining Partners to reduce their enormous Stock by a GRAND CLEARANCE SALE. The close approximation of Spring in the present year has also added its influence, and led them to make further most extensive reductions; all their energies being now directed towards one object—the speedy disposal of all last year's Goods at prices that must ensure their immediate sale.

N.B. Abridged Catalogues of the Articles now submitted for public competition, with the reduced prices attached, to be had at the door, or sent post free. SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO., Regent-circus, Oxford-street.

WATERPROOF GARMENTS, at very reduced prices.—As these weather garments are coming into general use (the high price hitherto charged having been an obstacle), S. W. SILVER and CO. have become manufacturers of them on a large scale. Thus they are enabled to offer, at a great saving of cost to the purchaser, thoroughly waterproof travelling, reversible, and summer wet-weather coats, walking and driving capes and leggings, storm suits, a great protection in travelling by sea and land, bivouacking blankets, for soldiers or settlers, to resist ground damp in open-air exposure; and are also enabled to raise in any climate. Purchasers of twelve or more articles are allowed a discount. Manufacture, North-Wharf (opposite her Majesty's Dockyard). Warehouses at 66 and 67, Cornhill, and 4, Bishopsgate-street; the principal Depot, London and Liverpool.—S. W. Silver and Co., outfitters and contractors.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOATHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand, are now giving unprecedentedly high prices for all kinds of Left-off Clothes, Regiments, Outfits, Boots, Books, Linen, Trunkets, Old Gold, Silver, and other Laces; Plate, Jewellery, and miscellaneous goods of all kinds. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to sell, in good or inferior condition, will meet with immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to Messrs. Isaacs, Colonial Clothiers, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset-house).—N.B. All parcels from town or country, large or small, the utmost value returned. If the price not approved of, the goods returned. Established forty-seven years. References: Messrs. Twining, Bankers, Strand, and London and Colonial Bank, Covent-garden.

TO HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS.—Rare opportunity for a young Man with small Capital.—To be DISPOSED OF, in the principal thoroughfare of a large seaport town, a snug little Concern in the HOSIERY, GLOVE, and OUTFITTING BUSINESS, established eight years. Apply by letter, p.p., to J. M., 28, King-street, Cheapside, London.

THE CRIMEAN REQUIREMENTS are very WARM CLOTHING—namely, Waterproof, Fur, and Woollen Lined Coats, Wrappers, Leggings, Boots, Caps, Gaiters, Bedding, Blankets, &c., resist every weather, which with warm Underclothing, Camp Tents, and every other article now so much needed, may be obtained at the manufacturers.

S. W. SILVER and CO., 66 and 67, Cornhill.

PAPER-HANGINGS and PANELLED DECORATIONS.—The Cheapest in London are at CROSS'S Wholesale Warehouse, 22, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, where the Public and the Trade are supplied from the largest and most extensive assortment in the Kingdom. N.B. Estimates given for general House Decorations.

TWO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, Manufacturer of superior FISHING TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues forwarded gratis.

TRY BATES'S VALUABLE IRISH EXHIBITION RAZORS, only Two Shillings each by post, Two and Sixpence, prepaid. They are the best now made for keen shaving.—Manufactured at 62, South George-street, Dublin.

NURSING SHIELDS, with Elastic Incorporable Nipple, which no Infant will refuse, for taking away all pain in Nursing, and immediately Curing Cracked or Sore Nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d. each.

CHEEK'S MYRTLE-GREEN UMBRELLAS, also Napoleon Blue, 14s. to 21s.; Brown Silk, 9s. to 21s.; Improved Alpaca, superior to ordinary silk, 7s. to 13s.; manufactured on the premises, and warranted, by John Cheek, 132c, Oxford-street.

MODELLING in LEATHER.—"Plain Directions" and "Practical Designs," price 1s. each; post free for 16 Stamps, by Mrs. ROSE GILBERT, 13, Soho-square; and Soho Bazaar, London, County 127.

CHAPPED HANDS and LIPS CURED in ONE NIGHT, by CHARLES GROSSMITH'S EMOLLIO, leaving the skin soft, clear, and white. Perfectly innocent. Failure impossible. Price 1s. 11d. Manufactory, 134 and 135, Strand.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, without Chloroform.—Mr. WALTER BLUNDELL is at home daily, from Ten till Four, for Dental Operations under his new Patent process.—29, New Broad-street, City.

GLASS, CHINA, and CHANDELIER.—The Largest Collection in London, at the Establishments of APSEY PELLATT and CO.'S, Valence Glass Works, H. Hand-street, Blackfriars; and 58 and 59, Baker-street, Portman-square.

HULETT and CO., Manufacturers of GAS CHANDELIERS, Hall Lanterns, Glass Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings. A large Assortment of the Newest Designs always on hand. Every Article marked in plain figures. Patents of the Mercantile Gas Regulator.—55 and 56, High Holborn.

SAMUEL HEMMING'S PATENT much-improved PORTABLE BUILDING and ROOFING MANUFACTORY, removed from Bristol to Bow, near London (close to the New Railway Station).—A large variety of buildings always on ships; churches, chapels, shooting-boxes, lodges, bazars, crumbeuse villas, dwelling-houses, farm-buildings, and fire-proof stores.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—GODWIN'S ENCAUSTIC TILES.—A highly durable and decorative Pavement for Churches, Entrance-halls, Passages, &c. Designs, with estimates to any given space, post free, on application to WILLIAM GODWIN, Encaustic Tile Works, Lugwardine, Hereford.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT; INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls, lining iron houses; sold in rolls, 32 inches wide, ONE PENNY per SQUARE FOOT. Also, DRY HAIR FELT for preventing the radiation of heat and decaying sound; SHEATHING FELT for ships' bottoms, on which the copper lies smooth. Samples, directions, and testimonials sent by post.—Croggon and Co., 2, Dowgate-hill.

BRANDY.—Dr. URE and Dr. LETHEBY, having analysed our EAU-DE-VIE, concur in pronouncing it "a spirit of undoubted purity, peculiarly free from acidity, perfectly wholesome, and decidedly preferable to direct importations from Cognac." Imperial gallon, 16s. In French bottles, 34s. per dozen, bottles included. HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnall Distillery, Holborn.

TO LADIES.—FRIZZ'D HAIR ROLLERS, for Dressing the Hair in the present beautiful style, with full instructions for using them, are forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom (post free), on receipt of 3s. 6d. in postage stamps, and colour of hair, by Messrs. STACEY and Co., Hair-dressers, Perfumers, and Wig-makers, 45, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

AT MR. MECHT'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, London, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures in DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, DRESSING BAGS, and other articles of utility or luxury suitable for presentation. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables. Table Cutlery, Razors,



# MARCH,

COMPOSED BY HER EXCELLENCY THE WIFE OF OMER PACHA.

*Maestoso.*

INTRODUCTION.

MARCIA.

*ped.* \* *ped.* \*

*Fine.*

*f* *p*

TRIO.

*p*

D.C. *alla Marcia.*

## NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

TO ARMS! England's Patriotic Appeal to her Sons against the Russian Despot. Composed by STEPHEN GLOVER. Purday.—UNFURL THE FLAGS OF LIBERTY. Written by IAGO GWILYM; composed by W. BELL. Tolkien.—NEVER GIVE UP! Written by M. F. TUPPER, Esq.; composed by HARRY MACKENZIE. Purday.

The titles of these songs indicate their subject. They are among the thousand and one loyal and patriotic effusions to which the present state of public affairs has given birth; and it is sufficient to say that they are among the best things of the kind that we have met with.

I'M AN ELFIN SPRITE. Song. The Poetry by Dr. DORAN; the Music by ALPHONSO MATHEY. Lonsdale.—THERE IS JOY. Song. The Poetry and Music by SOPHIA ELIZABETH YOUNGE. Shepherd.

The first of these songs is light, fanciful, and elegant—quite fairy music. The accompaniment is simple, but contains some happy traits of harmony and modulation. The second song is exceedingly pleasing: the fair authoress has evidently a talent both for poetry and music; and we recommend her composition to those who prefer the unaffected expression of natural feeling to exaggerated sentiment and laboured attempts at originality.

DEAR EDWIN, MUCH 'TWOULD GRIEVE ME. Ballad. The Melody and Words by Dr. MORISON; the Pianoforte Accompaniments and Symphonies by Sir HENRY R. BISHOP. Jullien and Co.

This is a pretty ballad, about a shepherd youth who leaves his betrothed to seek his fortune in "a land of gold," and, having gained it, returns to his home and his bride. The melody, which is simple and unpretending, is graced by Sir Henry Bishop's imaginative and expressive accompaniment.

A TREATISE ON COUNTERPOINT AND FUGUE. By L. CHERUBINI. Translated by Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE.—A TREATISE ON CHOIR AND CHORUS SINGING. By F. J. FÉTIS. Translated by the Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A.—NOVELLO'S ANALYSIS OF VOCAL RUDIMENTS, BY QUESTION AND ANSWER. J. Alfred Novello.

These books of instruction are calculated to be very useful to the musical student. Cherubini's "Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue" is a work of European celebrity, and the most valuable extant on the subject of which it treats. It may, indeed, be said to stand alone; for the previous works on counterpoint and fugue—such as that of Marpurg—are tinged with the heavy pedantry of the old school, and are adapted to antiquated forms of the art. Cherubini's work contains the principles and rules of counterpoint as applicable to the practice of modern music; and we look upon its study as being indispensable to every one who aspires to the character of a composer. It is not, we must observe, an elementary work; it is intended for the advanced student, and presupposes a knowledge of the tonal system and the rudiments of harmony, the power of reading music with facility, and some acquaintance with classical compositions; but the student who is possessed of these attainments will find it a sure guide through the more profound and intricate paths of the art. Nor is it to the young composer only that such a work is of value. The study of composition is of importance to the amateur, even should he never think of becoming a composer; for a knowledge of the principles and methods of an art is essential to the true and thorough enjoyment of its masterpieces. The uneducated ear may derive a certain pleasure from a grand fugue in the "Messiah;" but how immeasurably greater is the enjoyment of those who are able to understand its structure, perceive the resources of art, and follow the processes of mind employed in its development! Without a knowledge of the art, it is impossible to comprehend and feel the genius of the artist. This work is the commencement of a serial publication, entitled "Novello's Library for the Diffusion of Mu-

sical Knowledge," which (as the publisher announces) is to consist of 'a variety of standard Treatises on the Art of Music, written by the most esteemed English and Foreign Masters, at prices which will place them within the means of every student.' There is a previous English edition of Cherubini's work; but this new edition is equally complete, and is sold at one-fifth of the price.

Fétis's "Treatise on Choir and Chorus Singing" is likewise a work of very great value. M. Fétis is the most eminent among the musical literati of the day; and this treatise, which is marked with his usual ability, is upon a subject hitherto neglected—the instruction and discipline of choral bodies. We have conductors and chorus-masters (witness Mr. Costa and Mr. Hullah), who train their tuneful forces with ability and success; but the methods of doing so have never (till this work of M. Fétis) been reduced to a system founded on rational and artistic principles. This the distinguished author has now done most effectually; and his work, published in a cheap and easily accessible form, ought to be used as a handbook by directors and teachers in every choral society, every church and place of worship, and every school where music forms a branch of education, in the kingdom.

Novello's "Analysis of Vocal Rudiments" is a tiny volume, containing much useful matter in small compass. It is a manual to be used in teaching young beginners; and we cannot describe it more justly than by quoting the lines from Shakspeare which form the motto on its title-page:—

I must begin with rudiments of art,  
To teach you gamut in a briefer sort,  
More pleasant, pithy, and effectual  
Than hath been taught by any of my trade:  
And there it is in writing, fairly drawn.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 193, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 193, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855.